

THE ACADEMY.

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

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NOTTINGHAM SCHOOL of ART.

The SECOND MASTERSHIP of this School will (owing to the appointment of the present Second Master to the Head Mastership of the Leicester School of Art) become VACANT on the 1st October next.

The Salary is £140 per annum. Applicants must hold one or more third grade Certificates of the Science and Art Department, and must be prepared to give general assistance to the Head Master in the instruction of the various classes.

As a rule the Teacher's time will be unoccupied from 12.30 to 7 o'clock P.M. on each working day. No classes are held on Saturdays. Applications, stating age of Candidate, with Testimonials of recent date, to be addressed to the SECRETARY, School of Art, Nottingham (of whom further particulars can be obtained), must be sent in not later than the 15th AUGUST, 1881.

HENRY A. GOODYER, Secretary.

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.

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The First COMPETITION for this SCHOLARSHIP will take place about the 11th OCTOBER NEXT. Candidates must not be more than 20 years of age on the 1st October preceding, and must have previously passed the Preliminary Examination of the Victoria University or the Matriculation Examination of the University of London in June, 1881. The Examination will be held in Classics and Ancient History. The Scholar will be required to enter on a Course of Study at Owens College with a view to a Degree in the Classical Honours School of the Victoria University.

Further particulars may be obtained from the REGISTRAR.

J. HOLME NICHOLSON, Registrar.

BRIGHTON COLLEGE.

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The NEXT TERM will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20th.
F. W. MADDEN, M.B.A.S., Secretary.

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AUTUMN EXHIBITION, 1881.

The COUNCIL have been enabled to add TWO ADDITIONAL GALLERIES to their Exhibition Space, and Artists are desired to note this, and also that Works should arrive not later than AUGUST 6th.

Any information will be given on application to Mr. EDWIN W. MARSHALL, Assistant-Secretary.

TO ARTISTS.—MR. BERNHD. OLLEN-

DORFF, Fine Art Publisher, 53, Jewin-street, E.C., begs to INVITE ARTISTS to SUBMIT, for purchase or preparatory to commission, SKETCHES or PAINTINGS in OIL or WATER-COLOURS suitable for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, or for publication as WORKS of FINE ART. Mr. O. D., in making this request, is convinced that a large majority of Artists of reputation will not send their works to any competitive exhibition which may be held, as, in his opinion, these exhibitions, being promoted solely for the purpose of trade advertising, instead of raising the standard of English Art, tend only to lower it. Prompt attention will be paid to every design submitted, and, as only high-class work is required, the price is not the first consideration. Mr. Ollendorff will have pleasure in waiting upon Artists at their studios by appointment.

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The NEXT ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at YORK, commencing on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31.

President-Elect:

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart., M.P., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S.

NOTICE to CONTRIBUTORS of MEMOIRS.—Authors are reminded that, under an arrangement dating from 1871, the acceptance of Memoirs, and the days on which they are to be read, are now, as far as possible, determined by Organising Committees for the several Sections before the beginning of the Meeting. In has therefore become necessary, in order to give an opportunity to the Committees of doing justice to the several Communications, that each Author should prepare beforehand an Abstract of his Memoir, of a length suitable for insertion in the published Transactions of the Association, and the Council request that he will send it, together with the original Memoir, by book-post, on or before August 1, addressed thus: "General Secretaries, British Association, 22, Albemarle-street, London, W." For Section . . . Authors who comply with this request, and whose Papers are accepted, will be furnished before the Meeting with printed copies of their Reports or Abstracts. If it should be inconvenient to the Author that his Paper should be read on any particular days, he is requested to send information thereof to the Secretaries in a separate note.

G. GRIFFITH, Acting Secretary, Harrow, Middlesex.

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For JULY, 1881.

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LITERATURE.

Selections from the Minutes and other Official Writings of Sir Thomas Munro, Bart., K.C.B., Governor of Madras. Edited by Sir A. J. Arbutnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. In 2 vols. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

THIS compilation is preceded by a memoir, brief, but sufficient to bring to the knowledge of the present generation the services of the one great Governor of the Madras Presidency who was known for generations in the Ceded Provinces as the father of the people, and who was in truth the founder of the Ryotwar Settlement, the best arrangement that has been devised by the wit of man for the general happiness and prosperity of a simple agricultural community. It has solved the problem which Plato in his Ideal Republic, and the philanthropic dreams of modern Socialists, have utterly failed to meet—the preservation of a class of occupying husbandmen, without sacrificing the spirit of energy that results from private property alone; and in India it has raised the largest revenue available for the good government of the community absolutely without taxation in the true sense of the term, and without the slightest infringement of individual rights.

When, after the defeat of Tippoo, the territory of the Baramahal was ceded to the Company in 1792, the civil administration was entrusted to Capt. Read, under whom Munro served as an assistant; and to the happy accident that these men were prepared to shrink from no personal labour, the introduction of the Ryotwar Settlement, now general in Madras, is due. In the Northern Circars, and in other parts of India at that time held by the Company, the easy arrangement of renting out the land revenue to Zemindars had been adopted. But Read, with the help of Munro and two other assistants, carried out in the Baramahal an individual settlement with the occupying peasants, avoided the then universal error of creating a set of middlemen between them and the Government, and laid in a rude form the foundation of the Ryotwar system. Of this system Munro, and not his superior, is justly considered to this day the founder. Read, with indomitable personal labour, simply carried out the system of land settlement he found existing, with all the faults inherent in native management. Munro, with the sagacity of real genius, saw from the first the true principles on which alone the system could become permanently successful; the necessity of a moderate assessment on each field, of perfect liberty to each peasant to throw up or culti-

vate his land at pleasure, with immunity from extra assessment on private improvement. It was not until more than thirty years after Munro's death that the foul blots on the Ryotwar system, which he had seen from the first, were removed, and the true principles for which he had always argued were definitely accepted. Both as Principal Collector in the Ceded Provinces, and as Governor of Madras, the financial exigencies of the time prevented Munro from fully carrying out his own theories; but this compilation from his writings shows that from the first he had a true insight, and every simplification of the system carried out since his time was at least suggested by its founder.

It were invidious, now, to recur to errors of the past. The existing Ryotwar system in Madras is such as Munro hoped it would become; and the men who, after long efforts, have made it what it is will always regard him as their real leader.

Starting on the acknowledged Indian principle that the whole soil of the country is the property of the Government, the Ryotwar system grants to the occupying husbandman perpetuity of tenure, a moderate assessment as distinct from true rent, and the right of sale. As regards the first point, the occupier can never be turned out of his holding as long as he pays the assessment; while he has freedom to abandon any field at the commencement of the agricultural season. He can thus contract or enlarge his holding according to his circumstances; and, where no mistake of over-assessment on the land has been made, he can always sell his occupancy rights. Over-assessment was the error in all the early settlements in Madras, but this has now been rectified. An accurate field survey has been made of the whole country; the soil of every field has been carefully classified, and a proportionate assessment fixed on each, after a calculation of its productive powers, of the cost of cultivation, and of its natural advantages and drawbacks. In every case the assessment is such as can be paid under ordinary cultivation, with a margin for profit. It is therefore less than the rent of the land would be as defined by Ricardo; and the occupier of the field on such terms possesses a distinct property, which he can dispose of by sale. All permanent improvements are his own, and never enhance the assessment. The peasant proprietor has, therefore, the same inducement to make such improvements as the wealthiest landlord in England. He knows that he is improving his own property.

The favourite argument against the Ryotwar system brought forward by its opponents is that it encourages a class of pauper proprietors, who ought properly to remain in the position of paid labourers. I regard this as its highest praise; and, while many have regretted the fact that so large a proportion of the ryots of Madras pay so small a yearly assessment as to make it impossible for them to live upon their holding (the vast majority, I believe, pay less than £1 sterling yearly), I have always in official correspondence urged that this was a necessary and a healthy result of the system, quite unaware that I was repeating what had been most forcibly urged by Sir Thomas Munro. In the compilation from his minutes

I have come across the following unanswerable reply to such objections:—

"It has already been observed that a portion of the land rent, amounting probably to one-fifth, is paid by poor ryots, many of whom never pay the full rent. We shall always have these ryots as long as there is unoccupied land, however flourishing the country may be. No reduction of rent will enable us to get rid of them, for their existence is not connected with the assessment, but is inherent in the state of society and the customs of the country. They are chiefly composed of the sons of petty ryots and of industrious labourers, struggling with small, and often inadequate, means to become independent ryots. Many of them fail, but more are successful; and they not only fill up the vacancies constantly occurring among the old ryots from various accidents and calamities, but augment progressively the great body of the more substantial ryots, on whom the security of the revenue chiefly depends" (vol. i., p. 236).

Of course, the old bugbear regarding what are called pauper ryots is the supposed difficulty in collecting from them the assessment on the land they occupy. The remedy for this, which I have found to be perfectly effectual, was to make the land, and the land only, security for its assessment. If it was worth holding, the assessment would be paid; if it was not worth holding, the sooner it were thrown up the better. For the seven years that I was the Collector of a large Ryotwar district, I insisted on the revenue being collected on this system. The gentlemen of the Irish Land League who profess to shudder at the cruelty of evictions would doubtless have been horrified at its want of humanity. I adopted it as the only humane process available. My native officials foretold that it would be utterly inefficient, and wanted to continue selling the pots and pans of the defaulters as a more trustworthy security. This I forbade, and the result of my experiment was thoroughly successful. In the first year thousands of evictions were threatened, but few had ever to be carried out; and when I left the district there were practically no arrears whatever, and the assessment was paid as regularly as dividends at the Bank.

It is probably in the recollection of most that the late Mr. John Stuart Mill in 1867 brought forward a scheme for ameliorating the condition of Ireland, which was practically the introduction of the Madras Ryotwar system of land settlement. I believe that by some such process only can a remedy be found that will reach the root of the evils in that unhappy country. If, instead of the present ill-omened Land Bill, the Government were prepared to purchase out all landlords willing to sell their lands at twenty years' valuation, and were to give the same to the occupying tenants on the principles of the Ryotwar system, no injustice would be inflicted on any class; while, in the gradual formation of a peasant proprietary, long-disturbed Ireland might at length find rest.

The revenue papers are unquestionably the most important in this compilation, but there are many others of great interest, and the whole collection is a model of what official writing should be: terse and pregnant expositions of the subject-matter in hand, without

the slightest pretence at fine language, which too often disfigures Indian official papers. Sir Thomas Munro wrote on every branch of Indian administration with a fullness of personal knowledge extending from the minutest details of the duties of the village servants, through all intermediate authorities, to the Government. A minute on the Altam Ghá Inámas is a notable example of the value of his special knowledge. His exposure of the utter ignorance by which alone the Supreme Court of Madras could have passed a decree which was subversive of the authority of the Government, and most injurious to the public interests, made the reversal of their judgment by the Privy Council an absolute certainty, and put a stop once for all to what might have resulted in the most mischievous interference. His papers on the system of compulsory requisitions for supplies from villagers for the military and travellers were, like much that he wrote on Ryotwar principles, far before his time, and might in fact have been penned by Sir Charles Trevelyan, who, as Governor of Madras, finally put an end to a great abuse more than thirty years after Munro's death. A minute on the interference of European officials in the conversion of natives is a notable example of the man's sagacity and downright plain-speaking; and the following amusing passage shows his intimate acquaintance with the nature of the sort of man he had to deal with:—

"Mr. — promises to be guided by the orders of Government in his conduct to the natives, but I fear that he is too much under the dominion of his own fancies to be controlled by any legitimate authority. He has already shown, by his declining compliance with the directions of his immediate superior, how little he regards subordination when opposed to what he believes to be his higher duties. He appeals to Government, and, while he professes his readiness to conform to their decision, he desires that his opinions regarding the natives may stand or fall 'according as they are supported or contradicted by the Word of God,' as contained in certain passages of Scripture forming the appendix to his letter. This is an extraordinary kind of appeal. He employs his official authority for missionary purposes; and, when he is told by his superior that he is wrong, he justifies his acts by quotations from Scripture, and by election, a doctrine which has occasioned so much controversy, and he leaves it to be inferred that Government must either adopt his views or act contrary to divine authority. A person who can, as a sub-collector and magistrate, bring forward such matters for discussion, and seriously desire that they may be placed on record and examined by Government, is not in a frame of mind to be restrained within the proper limits of his duty by any official rules. It never was intended to employ collectors and magistrates as teachers of morality and religion, and, of course, no rules have been framed for their guidance in such pursuits. Every man who has common-sense knows that they are contrary to his duty, and that no safe rule can be laid down but absolute prohibition. We cannot allow Mr. —, or any other public officer, to act as a missionary merely because he supposes that he abstains from 'obnoxious interference.' Every man has a different opinion regarding the obnoxious limits, and each would fix them differently according to the standard of his own zeal" (vol. ii., pp. 300, 301).

The sub-collector was removed, I trust, to

some more congenial sphere for the satisfaction of his conscience.

No better manual than this book² can be placed in the hands of young³ men on entering the Madras Civil Service. A familiar acquaintance with it would save them from many mistakes throughout their career. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot has performed his duties as editor with judgment, and the explanation given in his notes of all technical terms should make the book quite intelligible to English readers.

JAMES INNES MINCHIN.

VAN DER LINDE ON THE LITERATURE OF CHESS.

Quellenstudien zur Geschichte des Schachspiels. Von Dr. A. v. d. Linde.

Das erste Jartausend der Schachlitteratur (850–1880). Zusammenestellt von Dr. A. v. d. Linde. (Berlin: Julius Springer.) (First Notice.)

BEFORE the appearance of his two new works at the head of this article, Dr. van der Linde had already made his mark as the one trustworthy historian of chess. In his *Geschichte und Litteratur des Schachspiels* (two volumes, 1874) he had for the first time approached the subject in a really critical spirit, had cleared it from a multitude of mythical and semi-mythical accretions, and had given the first satisfactory account of the real origin of the game. As this work was not, it is believed, reviewed at the time in any English periodical outside the narrow circle of chess magazines, and as the old uncritical notions still continue to be put forth, in some quarters, with entire ignorance that their authority has not merely been shaken, but demolished, it may be as well first to state very briefly the conclusions at which Dr. v. d. Linde had arrived in his former work.

Until 1874 the ground was occupied—and by some English readers, it would seem, is still believed to be occupied—by the *History of Chess* of the late Dr. Duncan Forbes, Professor of Oriental Languages in King's College, London. Forbes's work was really an advance upon all previous attempts of the kind; and his views were accepted without question by the highest authorities, Mr. Staunton in England, and Baron von Heydebrand und der Lasa in Germany. Improving upon the hints of Sir William Jones and other early Sanskrit scholars, he had correctly traced the invention of the game to the Indian peninsula as against the counter-claims of China, Burmah, or the West. He had very little first-hand acquaintance with classical antiquity, as his book continually betrays; but, aided by the scholarship of the late Herbert Coleridge, he had thoroughly "cleared his mind of cant" as to the possibility of any connexion between *παισι*, *latrunculi*, and chess. He had arrived at the only tenable conclusion, that the Greeks and Romans knew nothing whatever of chess, though they practised a game which closely resembled draughts. But, on the other hand, Forbes so far belonged to the pre-critical school of historians that, besides sundry minor mistakes with regard to the rules of *chatur-*

anga, or ancient chess, he unhesitatingly claimed for the game an antiquity of 5,000 years. The more sober criticism of Dr. v. d. Linde has established the following facts:—That chess was really invented in India, but not before about A.D. 500; that its Westward progress was greatly aided by the early conquests of Islam; and (here in agreement with earlier writers) that by the year 800 it had established a footing at the contemporary Courts of Nicephorus at Constantinople and of Harun al-Rashid at Bagdad. It is usual to add, of Karl the Great also; but Dr. v. d. Linde shows that this statement is destitute of all contemporary authority. The silence of Eginhard, who gives so minute an account of his father-in-law's personal tastes, and of the recreations of his Court, would of itself go a long way to prove this. Applying the common-sense critical tests of a Grote or a Cornwell Lewis, our author argues that "there is no proof" that the first Arab conquerors brought chess into Spain; still less that the defeated of Tours succeeded in planting it in France; that the famous chess-board and its ivory men, presented to the Emperor by the Caliph (this, by the way, Gibbon had accepted), is unhistorical; that the other stories of Carolingian chess in late writers are as legendary as the Chronicle of Archbishop Turpin. He assigns the tenth century as the probable date of its introduction into Spain; the library of the bibliomaniac Caliph, Hakam II., of Cordova (961–76), contained Arabic MSS. on chess. At all events, we may regard it as certain that by the middle of the eleventh century the game was fully established, and had become quite common in the West. In a letter dated 1061, cited as genuine by Gregorovius, the recent historian of the medieval Popes, the famous Card. Peter Damiani reports to Pope Alexander II. the penance he has just prescribed to a Florentine bishop for playing chess in public—three recitations of the Psalter, and to wash the feet of twelve poor persons, giving liberal alms to each. Chess is not, therefore, one of those products of civilisation for which Europe is indebted to the Crusades.

To his further researches into the history of the game of which the present volumes are the fruit, Dr. v. d. Linde brings a knowledge of Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian probably not inferior to that of Forbes, and a profound general culture as well as a critical spirit, to both of which Forbes was a stranger. We think, however, that he goes too much out of his way to accentuate his differences from his predecessor. We cannot offer an opinion as to the correctness of Forbes's disputed renderings; but one who is no Orientalist may at least pronounce the work of Forbes so far superior to all previous histories of chess, and so generally rational in its methods, as to have deserved more respectful treatment at the hands of Dr. v. d. Linde. But, to say the truth, the Doctor has evidently no small amount of the pugnacity which has been deemed characteristic both of successful chess-players and classical scholars; whenever his path is crossed, he lays about him with something of the personality of De Pauw (whose countryman he is), after the most approved fashion of the now extinct "perperam

Smithius" and "putide Jonesius" style of Latin note-writing. If so great an authority on all questions of bibliography as Herr Albert Cohn, of Berlin, presumes to mark anything as "not in Van der Linde's Catalogue," the one word of comment vouchsafed is "Humbug!" It is understood that Dr. v. d. Linde is a wealthy amateur, whose labours are not prompted by the desire of gain; and the following extract proves him fearless, not only of actions for damages, but of committal for contempt of court:—

"Neunte (!!) verbesserte und vermehrte Auflage. . . . Der geistreiche 'druckfehler' Neunte für Neue würde geleistet, indem über den schwindel der ersten ausgabe ein pressprocess gegen mich angestrengt, aber trotz der guten absicht gewisser richter zweimal verloren wurde." (The italics are ours, the reformed spelling Dr. v. d. Linde's.)

The *Erste Jartausend der Schachlitteratur* is by far the most complete catalogue ever published of books and tracts on the game, or in which chess is mentioned. Its 3,362 articles comprise all known ancient and modern MSS. from the early middle ages downwards, including even transcripts by living players for their own use. The date taken as the starting-point, 850 A.D., is, in round numbers, that of the earliest Arabic chess problems, including those of the Caliph Mutasim Billah, 833-42. Among printed books, many are inserted in which there is little mention of chess, or even none at all. Several treatises on cards and other games are catalogued with the remark "kein Schach;" others are inserted, such as Bohn's *Handbook of Games*, and various works on draughts, Kriegsspiel, &c., of which the same remark might have been made, but is not. Apart from these redundancies, the list is surprisingly complete and painstaking. The author may be justly dissatisfied when the accuracy of his catalogue is attacked (as it has been apparently by Herr Cohn) on the score of omitted articles not really referring to chess; of these he says in his Preface, in his peculiar way, "diese zumutung ist entweder ignoranz oder bauernfängerei." A comparison of the catalogue in George Walker's *Art of Chess Play*, 1846 (justly admired at the time for its research and apparent completeness), will show how many new names have been recovered for the earlier period. Beside these, and the later date to which the work is brought down, we have seven articles (538-44) on chess books in the Chinese language, and thirty-two (1287-1318) on Japanese chess. In some few instances we find fuller information in Walker than in the later work. Thus the exploit of a Mr. Bingham, who translated Ponziani from an inferior edition, and thought he was translating Del Rio (or, as he calls him, *Dal Rio*), is duly chronicled; but had he turned to Walker's book, Dr. v. d. Linde would have found that the name of Bingham was probably also fictitious. Even prints and pictures containing allusions to chess are copiously catalogued, sometimes in rather a quaint way. Frank Stone's well-known pictures, *The Impending Mate* and *Mated*, are inserted, not under the name of the painter, but of the engraver, Simpson.

We shall, for the present, conclude with a conjecture as to the authorship of the little

work published anonymously in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and generally known as the Lausanne treatise. Its title is "Traité du Jeu royal des Echets, par B. A. D. R. G. S., à Lausanne, par David Gentil": without date, but between 1675-1700, the more precise determination 1698, as commonly given, resting on no authority. Dr. v. d. Linde gives the author's name—somewhat doubtfully, and without assigning any reasons—as Sperlin. It seems to us that, when so many initials are given, the writer's name is not to be looked for last; there is usually some further description of him concealed under them. This we have seen verified in many instances; in the present, where no verification is possible, we shall hazard as a not unlikely conjecture that the letters B. A. D. R. G. S. may stand for Baron A— de R— Gentilhomme Suisse; not presuming, of course, to fill up the blanks in his Christian and surname. This Lausanne treatise is of extreme rarity, only two copies being known to exist. One of these is in the Royal Library at the Hague, the other in the private collection of Baron v. d. Lasa. Another work, still rarer, catalogued as "unicum in Wien," is the sixteenth-century tract, "Jeux partis," usually called after the first word of the title-page, *S'ensuit*. Of this we shall have more to say when we come to the *Quellenstudien*.

WILLIAM WAYTE.

Pepacton. By John Burroughs. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; London: Trübner.)

THIS is a delightful book, of a sort whereof the Americans almost seem to have the monopoly. It is redolent throughout of the fresh air and the woodlands; and yet it is as full withal of culture as an egg is full of meat. The very title is deliciously mysterious and enticing: it piques one's curiosity, and tempts one to look within, so as to find out what it is all about. For, to begin with, what is *Pepacton*? Is it some abnormal part of a very irregular Greek verb, or is it the proper name of a person, place, or thing? As it turns out, on looking inside, *Pepacton* is really the old Indian title of the east fork of the Delaware River, upon whose banks Mr. Burroughs was born, and down whose stream he took a solitary trip, after the fashion of Mr. MacGregor in the *Rob Roy*, or Mr. Stevenson on the Marne. The choice of a name is characteristic, for most cultivated Americans turn instinctively to the old Indian words as the sole escape from the harsh and jejune nomenclature of modern Aryanised America. The only romance to be found in the States hinges either upon the forgotten aboriginal race, or upon the old French and Dutch and Puritan colony days; and to these all the culture of New England turns unceasingly in *Hiawatha* and *Miles Standish*, in *Evangeline*, and *Hester Prynne*, and *Diedrick Knickerbocker*; in Thoreau's *Indian Memories*, and in Mr. Burroughs' *Pepacton*. The recoil from the vulgarised world of Long Branch and Saratoga throws men of taste naturally back upon the red man of the old colonial times and the Puritan settlers of Salem and Plymouth.

Pepacton, I have said, is a delightful book;

and yet it would be difficult wholly to explain its charm, and barbarous to appraise it by giving a single short paragraph or so as a selected sample. Its merit belongs to that sort which consists in the apt mixture of nature and art, of wild scenery and open air, with literary allusion and cultivated thought. It has always the delicate aroma of a book—learned and poetical mind, intermixed with a strong love for close observation of natural objects, and just so much easy science as does not suffice to deter the merely dilettante reader. One of the best papers—for the book is a collection of stray essays only united by the common countryfiedness of their subjects—is that on Nature and the Poets, which deals with the fidelity or unfaithfulness of the latter in describing the former. It strikes at a weak place familiar to all those who have passed their boyhood in America—the confusion aroused in the American mind by the European names given to similar, or often even to widely different, native animals and plants. The American robin is as big as a pigeon; the American partridge perches on trees; the American hare is half a rabbit; the American cowslip and primrose are wholly unlike their English namesakes. The American boy, therefore, reading in English poetry various statements true enough about English robins, partridges, hares, or cowslips, but quite inaccurate when applied to the only things he knows by those names, concludes, naturally enough, that poets always take wide licences in dealing with nature; and when he comes to write verses himself (for we all pass through that stage once in our lives at least) he proceeds similarly to bend nature, where necessary, to the exigencies of his own rhyme and metre. Against the bad habits thus engendered, Mr. Burroughs raises an energetic protest, quoting several examples both of poets who have done quite wrong, and of poets—American as well as European—who have kept scrupulously accurate in their delineations of nature. He himself has carefully observed the fauna and flora of his native country, and his descriptions are both beautiful and correct. In dealing with England, of which he has evidently seen far less, he is not always so well-informed—for example, he makes our hare burrow as well as our rabbit; but, even here, he sees things, on the whole, with the eyes of an intelligent and cultivated naturalist.

Other papers, which deal more or less with the differences between England and America—and which are therefore the most interesting on this side of the Atlantic at least—are those on Foot-paths and on Weeds. Of the first-named, which are in America as snakes in Iceland, he notes that an English lady of his acquaintance sadly mourned their loss. It was impossible for her to enjoy the country: "so much of nature as we have, and yet no way of getting at it; no paths, or byways, or stiles, or foot-bridges, no provision for the pedestrian outside of the public road." This is wholly true; and, as the roads themselves are mostly bounded by walls, or by snake-fences overlooking square deserts of ploughed fields, the European visitor is apt to think at first that in America there is a great deal of land, but

no country. The Americans are wonderful people for going 'cross lots, yet they have few or no foot-paths. "It is a seven days' wonder to see anybody walking in this country, except on a wager, or in a public hall or skating-rink as an exhibition and trial of endurance." City people in America "find the country dull;" they do not walk, "because that would be conceding too much to the country." The reasons why we in England walk so much more Mr. Burroughs rightly sets down under two heads—first, because our climate suits walking better; and, secondly, because we have prettier country to walk in.

"The English landscape is like a park, and is so thoroughly rural and mellow and bosky that the temptation to walk amid its scenes is ever present to one. In comparison, nature here is rude, raw, and forbidding, and runs to naked sterility."

All this is true and acute. On the other hand, lest I should seem to be torturing Mr. Burroughs into giving evidence against his native land, I must add that there is yet in America much native wild scenery of a sort which we cannot find on our side, even in Aberdeenshire or Connemara. This wild scenery is the saving of America from the point of view of culture and the picturesque. In the essay on Weeds, Mr. Burroughs speaks of the distinction between them and flowers in a way that would thoroughly puzzle an ordinary English mind. But to anyone who knows the American flora, the distinction is obvious and ever-present. The flowers are the native American forest plants; the weeds are the introduced European pests, the outcasts of every country and age, which have come over with the wheat and grasses, and have established themselves in all the cultivated plains.

As a rule, Mr. Burroughs writes pure, good, and rich English; but just once or twice he grates upon the ear a little by talking of things that happen "in our section," or by describing a place as a "locality." These, however, are rare slips, and are only alluded to here in deference to the time-honoured superstition that a reviewer *must* say something bad about the book he is reviewing. Those who buy *Pepacton* will find no fault with their purchase, and will probably be thankful for the recommendation.

GRANT ALLEN.

The Prophecy of Saint Oran, and other Poems. By Mathilde Blind. (Newman.)

THE poem which gives the title to this volume is concerned with the breach of his sacramental vow by one of the zealous band of monks that followed St. Columba among the Hebrides, and with the retributive consequences of that offence. The story is throughout sustained and vigorous, and never at any point fails of interest. The movement of incident, though rarely swift or impetuous, never flags, and is usually characterised by a temperate and dignified flow. But it is in the domain of character that the poem is distinguished by its highest excellence. There is an ideal statuesqueness embodied in the person of St. Columba such as is felt to possess a powerful appeal to the imagination.

The poem embraces many passions, of which the most tender and beautiful finds concrete expression in the exquisite creation of the radiant golden-haired girl for whose love St. Oran (has Miss Blind herself canonised the monk?) breaks his vow of chastity. But the really powerful contribution to our knowledge of character which this book contains is fittingly centred in St. Oran himself. A dramatic instinct of high order finds utterance in his struggles between opposing passions. It traces the unconquerable development of human love beneath the rigour of an austere asceticism which seeks to stifle all natural impulses, until the hunger of heart can no longer be assuaged, and, despite fear of perdition and hope of salvation, desire finds involuntary outburst. The subtle artifice by which love steals into the soul of the zealous monk and subdues all lesser passions until it becomes sole tyrant there is delineated with masterly handling and fine fervour.

Nor are the metrical excellences of the poem less conspicuous. The stanza (which is structurally the same as the six-line stanza of *Venus and Adonis*) is managed with marked facility, and, notwithstanding certain peculiar cadences of rhythm which may not obtrude themselves upon the sensitive ear as defects, is possessed of so many felicitous forms as to establish for Miss Blind a just claim to be heard as already a mistress of the formal art of poetry.

It is only when we approach the poem from what we may call its polemical side that we feel constrained to moderate our commendatory tone. The poem is divided into four parts; and throughout the first three of these controversial matters are held in due abeyance, notwithstanding that the author is obviously never at any stage tongue-tied. In the closing section, however, the teaching of the poem is put forward by means of a somewhat cumbrous expedient. In punishment of the hidden sin whereof public confession was wrung from him, St. Oran had been buried alive; but, as though distrustful of the instinct of her readers, Miss Blind causes the monk to rise out of his grave after a lapse of three days and nights and pronounce in definite phrase that prophecy in implied justification of his earthly love which it is her purpose to promulgate:

"Behold, there is no God to smite or save."

At first glance the incident may appear to be reminiscent of Richter; but Miss Blind keeps much closer to the ground than her great precursor. St. Oran has not been dead, for he is buried afresh; he has but lain three days and nights six feet *under* ground, and hence his prophecy can hardly be regarded as more oracularly satisfying than that of a man who has stood three days and nights *above* ground. His is not in any accepted sense a voice from the grave. We are reluctantly compelled to regard this as a defect of that higher imagination which (as in Richter's case) must have resorted to some supernatural artifice to achieve the desired end, if any such artifice had been available without itself defeating its own purpose.

The reputation Miss Blind has acquired as a prose writer by her fine critical essays on Shelley will obtain a great increase from this

first volume of poetry. It will be a surprise to many who have noted only her striking powers of analysis to find her already so far afield with the Muses. If one were in need of some single phrase by which to denote the ultimate effect produced by this book, one might say that it seems the most *mature* of all recent first efforts even of established rank. Space does not allow of much that might be said of Miss Blind's sonnets, which, in the opinion of the present writer, are, in one or two cases, almost equal to the best of the sort published during the past ten years.

T. HALL CAINE.

Life of Voltaire. By James Parton. In 2 vols. (Sampson Low.)

THERE is no accusation more frequently brought by critics against authors than the accusation of bookmaking; and there is none against which authors more frequently protest as indefinite, question-begging, and in other ways unfair. The truth is that, like most other words, the word "bookmaking" is used in a good many different senses, though—as is also the case with most other words—there is a kind of general agreement pervading the different senses in which it is used. In the worst sense of all—the sense in which the word is employed to describe the manufacture of a mere literary thing of shreds and patches snipped out of other men's work by the scissors, and cobbled together by needle and thread—the accusation of bookmaking cannot be brought against Mr. Parton. He is a perfectly honest writer, and appears to have digested his enormous materials with a great deal of diligent effort. How enormous those materials are, most people who have even a faint and ordinary acquaintance with French literature know. Voltaire's own works may be said, by a pardonable exaggeration, to form a library in themselves. The books written on Voltaire would literally make a not inconsiderable library. Mr. Parton has drawn up a list of these latter at the end of his first volume, which fills seventeen large octavo pages closely printed in double columns of small type. Nor has Mr. Parton "skimped" himself in the matter of room. His pages are, as we have said, large; they are as closely packed with print and bordered with a margin as narrow as is consistent with clearness and symmetry, and there are some thirteen hundred of them. Nor is Mr. Parton (who is an American, and writes, in the first place, for Americans) by any means one of the facile book-vampers with whom both England and America are afflicted in these days. His pages are full otherwise than in a mere material sense. Most of his sentences contain a fact, or several facts, and he has not permitted himself the curvetting pen of the modern historian and biographer, the evolutions of which enable the owner to write about it, and about it without knowing "it," and without conveying the slightest information as to it to any rational and enquiring human being. The reader who goes to Mr. Parton's pages to find out something about this or that incident in Voltaire's life will actually find something about it, and will not be fobbed off with some pages of ingenious allusion and comment of the leading-

article order, which leave him as wise as they found him.

So far, then, it may be said that Mr. Parton is not a bookmaker; yet there is a sense in which he is. For the distinction between the bookmaker and the man of letters consists, not merely in the difference of the originality and amount of their material, but in the use which they make of it, and in the attitude they occupy towards it. A very slight essay may be safe from the opprobrious term, while a laborious folio must submit to it. Mr. Parton has not, with all his efforts, thoroughly assimilated his material. He does not seem, hard as he has worked at Voltaire and at Voltairiana of all sorts, to possess an acquaintance with the actual world of letters and manners in which Voltaire moved. An innumerable multitude of small errors disfigures his pages; and his critical and original remarks are almost always insufficient, and frequently of a really marvellous ineptitude. A book on such a scale and with such an apparatus of preparation demands careful reading, and we have given to at least a part of Mr. Parton's book very careful reading indeed. We find set against his first 250 pages no less than fifty-four black marks stigmatising not merely awkwardness of expression or excusable slips, but actual errors of fact, or grave critical mistakes indicating a false method and an insufficient mental equipment. Mr. Parton is especially given to one of the very worst faults of the bookmaker—a tendency to luxuriate in excrement hypothesis. Thus, having told us that the earliest-known Arouet flourished in 1525, he says (the italics are ours): "*Probably* the family had been established in the region for generations; one ancestor *may* have witnessed the Battle of Poitiers, whence the Black Prince," &c., &c. Why does Mr. Parton stop at the Black Prince? One ancestor may have seen Charles Martel, or Caesar, or Brennus, or Francus, or anybody else, and the imaginary interview would be just as pertinent to the purpose. Then Mr. Parton tells us that "the occupations chosen by them [the Arouets]—tanner, weaver, draper, apothecary, purveyor, notary—are such as required exactness, fidelity, patience, and contentment, with moderate genius." Here, as elsewhere, Mr. Parton has tried to take a leaf out of Mr. Carlyle's book, signally failing in the effort. The special connexion between these six occupations and the four virtues attributed to them, to the exclusion of other occupations and other virtues, is by no means clear. When Mr. Parton talks of "Jean Stobée, a compiler who lived in the fourth century," uncomfortable suspicions as to his general literary equipment force themselves on the mind. Would he speak of "Tite-Live, an historian of the Augustan age"? or does he really think that Stobæus was a Frenchman who anticipated by many centuries the full development of the nation and the language? "In the France of Louis XIV.," he says again, "there were five illustrious names that did not belong to men of rank in Church and State." These five, it seems, were Corneille, Racine, Molière, Boileau, and J. B. Rousseau. Did Mr. Parton never hear of a certain person named

La Fontaine, who had more literary genius in his little finger than Boileau and Rousseau put together had in their whole bodies?

"Pierre de Ronsard, French poet of the sixteenth century, had begun his truly fine career as page to an ambassador, a post from which he advanced to the most confidential trusts a subject could fulfil."

Here there is something comic about the whole phrase. But what we should really like to know is the nature of these mysterious confidential trusts which the Prince of Poets held, and of which, though we had thought ourselves fairly acquainted with his life, we must confess entire ignorance. Quoting St. Simon on Voltaire, Mr. Parton says, "Thus Polonius on this plebeian Laertes." We never remember to have seen it anywhere implied that the Duke was Voltaire's father before. Some vulgar badinage of his hero's about the Third Person of the Trinity recalls to Mr. Parton's mind "the light audacities by which Byron, a century later, rescued cakes and ale from the ban of virtuous Southey." A more unhappy phrase can hardly be imagined. Southey was certainly, though in no ironical sense, virtuous; but anyone who sees in him a foe to cakes and ale must be either utterly ignorant of his life and character, or hopelessly incompetent to pronounce an opinion on either.

We could multiply quotations and instances of this kind so as to fill many pages; but these must suffice to indicate the nature of Mr. Parton's book, and its value as a work of art and an independent contribution to literature. That value is, we fear we must say, but small. Luckily, however, the subject is one of such vast interest and attraction that the most unskilful presentation of it must remain attractive and interesting. It is, perhaps, the fullest account of the whole subject (though the later years are in comparison a little hurried over) in existence in any moderately compact form; certainly it is the fullest in English. With Mr. Carlyle's essay and Mr. Morley's book it does not come into any appreciable comparison, their *lumina ingenii* and their *lumina artis* being equally wanting to it. But as a useful kind of luggage-van and tender, stored with facts to be resorted to by readers of these two works, it has no small merit; and the English student who has gone through the three will know as much about Voltaire as it concerns most students to know. GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

John Inglesant: a Romance. By J. Henry Shorthouse. (Macmillan.)

THE historical romance has gone out of fashion, and the novel of modern life has taken its place. On the whole, this may be a change for the better. Dull people can describe with less inaccuracy the life amid which they move than that which was lived in periods even a little remote. There are not many of us who know what were the social habits, in minute particulars at least, of the men who toasted the Duke of Wellington on receiving the news of the Battle of Waterloo, or of those who bawled themselves hoarse for "the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill" when the Reform agitation embittered men's minds and

blunted their finer faculties. The middle of the last century, when "the Devil, the Pope, and the Pretender" were names of equally ill omen, is still more obscure in its social aspects; and when we reach the days of Charles I. it may be very safely affirmed that the persons who could give us an imaginary picture of it, which should be free from errors easy of detection, might be counted on the fingers. *John Inglesant* is not free from them; but, when compared with even the greatest of modern romances which have been laid in the seventeenth century, it may well pass muster. What we want in a romance is a clearly defined picture which shall stir our feelings. If this is given us we are ready to excuse errors of detail when they are a part of the story, not the comments of the author. To make the hero of the tale, who was at the time, as we must assume, a pious Roman Catholic, receive the Holy Communion at an hour when it is almost impossible that he could have been fasting is pardonable, because the exigencies of the tale require this departure from historic probability; but to speak of Charles I. having been "seized and executed by Cromwell, independently of the Parliament," or of the management of our national affairs being left in the hands of "butchers and brewers," are errors not required by the narrative, and indicate that the author has not prepared himself for the task he has undertaken with sufficient care.

Notwithstanding these blots, however, a most vivid and, on the whole, truthful picture is given of the workings of men's minds during that troubled time. John Inglesant is at the first not a Roman Catholic, but he is almost from boyhood an agent of the Jesuits, whom he serves with a fidelity worthy of a better cause. We cannot say that Mr. Shorthouse has given us a correct portraiture of the Order, but it is lifelike, and contains many fragments of truth such as we look for in vain in almost every romance where members of the Order of Jesus are introduced. The author has no religious or political bitterness; and his Jesuits, though in our opinion bearing but a fitful and most uncertain likeness to the real men, are like human beings, and conduct themselves in a manner which commands itself to the common-sense, if not to the belief, of the reader. Inglesant, as a servant of the Order, does work for the King in various ways—notably in the affair of the Earl of Glamorgan, for complicity in which he was actually brought on the scaffold, though, at the last moment, his life is spared, as we infer, through the influence of his Jesuit patron. From a London prison, we follow him to France, and then to Italy, where, as an attendant on one of the cardinals, he is present at the election of a Pope.

There is little love-making in the book, but what there is is good. The Protestant nun of Little Gidding and the Italian lady whom Inglesant marries are both of them faint sketches, but they are as true to nature as anything we can call to mind in very recent literature. The book has not, and we imagine was not intended to have, the attractions of a mere novel. It deals with higher things, such as Christian Platonism, the mysticism of Molinos, the "materialism" of Hobbes, and the new

paganism of certain Italian ecclesiastics. It also gives a picture of Italian profligacy which we should be glad to think exaggerated. This is impossible—facts are here too strong for optimistic dreaming. We are, therefore, bound to say that Mr. Shorthouse has put the revolting side of that strange life before us in a manner that does credit alike to his knowledge and powers of reticence. The description of a city visited by the plague is, we apprehend, frightfully true to nature; and there is a dreamy beauty about some of the descriptions of architecture which we have seldom found surpassed. The great charm of *John Inglesant* does not, however, consist in any of the details we have mentioned. It would be easy to pick out many more "beauties;" and the defects—some of them startling ones—are ready at hand for all but the most careless reader. That which gives surpassing interest to the book is its picture of a human soul, strong and acute beyond that of ordinary mortals, performing its task for good or evil with unflinching resolution, and yet weighted all the time with the burden of something which seems to have been at times little short of madness. In reading the pages where this is dwelt upon, the fact that it is a romance with which we have to do passes from our consciousness, and we imagine that we are reading the details of some pathetic biography. As it has been the custom of some theologians to divide mankind into two orders only—the elect and the reprobate—so almost everyone, except students of psychology, persists in classifying all mankind as sane or madmen. How unscientific and how cruel this is, *John Inglesant* will, we hope, teach many persons who could not be prevailed upon to read anything on the subject which came before them as a contribution to knowledge.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

SOME BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

The Highlands of Scotland. By M. J. B. Baddeley. With Twenty-nine Maps and Plans by Bartholomew. (Dulau.) No book of travel could be more reasonable than this; and, after our experience of his company in the Lakes, we can add that few guides are so trustworthy as Mr. Baddeley. The chief characteristic of this book is the novel colouring of the maps. Different heights are represented by different tints, so that the traveller can see at a glance each elevation between 500 and 4,500 feet. We have often wished that some such system of colouring had been adopted in Baedeker's maps of Switzerland. The man who walks without a guide, and means to avoid snow, can thus alone plan out his day's work with an adequate foreknowledge of its arduousness. Practical advice is Mr. Baddeley's strong point. We cannot compliment him upon his powers of description, nor upon the delicacy of his wit. But like Herr Karl Baedeker, whose general appearance he seems to have copied, he is an invaluable knapsack companion, and a sure friend in need. Our only regret is that he has not extended his journey farther north—through Sutherland and into Caithness.

Bush Life in Queensland; or, John West's Colonial Experiences. By A. C. Grant. (Blackwood.) This is an Australian novel, based, we presume, on the author's own experiences. If we are correct in this surmise, we must think it a pity that he did not give a plain narrative

of his own life and adventures instead of clothing them in the garb of fiction. Considered merely as a novel, not much can be said in praise of the book—the characters are commonplace, the right people marry, the good are rewarded, the bad punished, and all ends happily. Whatever there is of interest depends upon "Bush Life" being correctly described. If the adventures of John West, the hero, are not exceptional, and the lot of a settler in the pastoral parts of Queensland described in this book is likely to be such as his is represented to have been, then his followers will be few. His first experience was to be unscrupulously fleeced by a rich squatter, to whose care he had been committed, and who undertook to buy sheep for him. Then he tried cattle and sheep breeding with equal want of success. As a last resort he goes to "the diggings," where the same bad fortune attends him, till a mysterious voice draws him and his chum "over the mountains" to an unexplored creek where gold is found in abundance; by this *Deus ex machina*, not by farming or cattle rearing, he makes his fortune, marries happily, and the story ends. Of course it can only be a small part of the enormous territory of Queensland that is described by Mr. Grant; but in that part, if we are to trust him, the prospects of a settler are indeed precarious. Both sheep and cattle are exposed to innumerable risks; and, if they escape these, a fall in prices may probably make the flocks and herds, which have been the cause of infinite labour and anxiety, worth less than they originally cost. Then the settler himself is surrounded by moral and physical dangers. If his good principles keep him from bad company and the prevailing vice of drunkenness, he is not unlikely to die of a fever, be drowned in a flood, or speared by a black. Ladies figure largely in "Bush Life" as drawn by the author, but it is clear that they ought not to be there. No man with any right feeling would take a wife to a place where she was in danger of being attacked by the natives; nor can we suppose that any do. Settlers in the Bush must not expect to meet with the charming women whom Mr. Grant provides for his favourite characters to marry.

Nice and her Neighbours. By S. Reynolds Hole. (Sampson Low.) There is really no good reason why Canon Hole should not have started with his friends, the Posey and the Primate, by way of Paris and Marseilles, for the Riviera; why he should not have gone to see the same things that everybody else has seen a thousand times over; and why he should not come back to England all the better for his pleasant trip. But there is certainly no reason why he should have written a very bad book to tell us what good books have told us much better a hundred times before. The exterior of Canon Hole's work is pretty; the matter is *nil*; and the manner is detestably affected. It tries to be sprightly, and with this result. The Primate was so called by his Oxford contemporaries because he was going into the Church: "Occasionally he wore an apron (masonic), and distinguished himself in lawn (tennis); but his highest title was that of a parish priest." After 250 pages this sort of writing becomes depressing. Canon Hole went the accustomed round, saw the accustomed things, and comments upon them as if he were the original Columbus of a new world. He particularly delights in airing his phenomenally bad French—"La France pèir à faute de bois;" "Dieu a nous séparé;" "faut de mieux," and so forth. His accents are distributed or omitted with perfect impartiality; and once he invents the original plural *gîteaus*. Down to the names of places even this constant inattention or inaccuracy extends; the Quai Masséna at Nice reappears as the Quai

de Massena, and the Jardin Public as Jardin Publique. Yet, in spite of his evidently very elementary acquaintance with the French language, Canon Hole once makes bold to compose four original verses in the unknown tongue. They are chiefly remarkable for the total absence of any attempt at scansion; while we would venture to suggest that the employment of *monde* as a rhyme to *second* is not strictly academic. But it is not French only that is thus mangled. The well-known leonine hexameter in York Minster has its syntax and prosody re-arranged thus:—

"Ut rosa flos florum

Sic est iste domus domorum."

If Canon Hole's book were a good one we could overlook these small errors; but as it is merely a hash-up of Murray's Guide, with a sauce of weak jokes, and a sermon thrown in by the way, not to mention much ecclesiastical acerbity whenever a Romish priest or a Low Churchman looms in the distance, it hardly deserves much commiseration.

Health Haunts of the Riviera and South-west of France. (Paisley: A. Gardner.) These sparkling chapters on the health resorts of the Riviera and Southern France, which the author visited in the course of last winter, originally appeared in the *Glasgow Herald* and *Fraser's Magazine*. They are well worth reading, and, while conveying useful information to invalids, they at the same time afford a few hours' cheerful entertainment to persons of robust health. Of all the places he visited, the author accords the palm to Dax, seated on the wooded banks of the Adour, and under the shadow of the Pyrenees. Life is simple and cheap there, he tells us; the hygienic conditions are excellent, and the foreign element in society is not engulfed in the British. The casino on Monte Carlo affords the author an opportunity of saying a few severe things about gamblers in general, and about "Anglo-Catholic" lady gamblers in particular.

"It seems to be one conspicuous result of modern ritualism and sacerdotalism that it fosters in English women a frivolity, linked with superstition, that bodes ill for the character of their children. A lady who confesses and practises penances and attends the pigeon-shooting matches,"

and, of course, the gambling hells! Can this be true? It almost strikes us as if the author were somewhat credulous, and incapable of sifting evidence. At Biarritz his old Scotch servant told him that she got on in her marketing very well with a little French she had learned, and "her ain Gaelic." That astute old woman found that the peasantry understood many of her Celtic words, and the author at once jumps to the conclusion that "Basque is of the same root as our Gaelic," and that "a Highlander, a Welshman, an Irishman, a Breton, and a Basque would make shift to understand each other pretty well."

His Native Land. By the Rev. A. J. Binnie, M.A. (Griffith and Farran.) This is a small volume of about eighty pages, describing a visit to the Holy Land in the early part of last year. The accuracy of the book is guaranteed in a Preface written by a fellow-traveller; but why the truthfulness of the work should be thus attested it is difficult to say, for there is very little in its few pages, and certainly there is nothing that could possibly raise a doubt in the mind of any person. The writer does little more than use each place he visits as a peg on which to hang some edifying remarks; these will, no doubt, be most acceptable to a large class of readers, but they scarcely come within the range of criticism. Whoever has landed at Jaffa, and gone through the ordeals connected with it, will be apt to smile on reading the solemn sentences with which the first chapter of the book begins.

When the writer of this notice first landed at that port, it was in company with some American clergymen. While the shouting and quarrelling about bucksheese, and the struggling and fighting among boatmen and dragomen, was going on, one of the clergymen who had managed to get on the bit of landing quay said to another, "Well, I suppose this is the Holy Land we are now on!" "Yes," said the other, to whom the words were addressed, "but I should never have found it out if I had to judge by appearances." The only point of an archaeological nature in the book is that of the value of the *Kokim* tombs, near the Holy Sepulchre, as evidence that the spot was at one time outside the walls of the city. Burial-places are assumed to have been always extra-mural; and hence the interest which attaches to these ancient rock-cut tombs, with which the names of Nicodemus and Joseph of Arimathea are now connected. The argument founded on this is like many others on Jerusalem topography—it is not quite certain in its bearings, and one should hesitate before leaping to any conclusion. Without doubting the rule as to burial-places being extra-mural, we have strong evidence that there were exceptions to it. King David was buried "in the City of David" (1 Kings ii. 10). Solomon was also buried in "the City of David" (1 Kings xi. 42). We have the same statement regarding at least Rehoboam, Azariah, and Jotham. Manasseh and his son Amon were buried in the Garden of Uzzah; in reference to Manasseh it is said to be "the garden of his own house." We may assume that the King's house or palace would be within the walls of the city. With these references before us it would be rash to say that these *Kokim* tombs must have been, at one time, outside the walls.

An Englishwoman in Utah: the Story of a Life's Experience in Mormonism. By Mrs. J. B. H. Stenhouse. (Sampson Low.) As contributing an authentic and interesting chapter to the history of religious fanaticism, this little book possesses a peculiar value and permanent importance. Casual travellers and newspaper correspondents have given us more or less graphic sketches of outdoor life in Salt Lake City; but, hitherto, so far as we are aware, no member or ex-member of this phenomenal sect has ventured to furnish the world with even a glimpse of the Mormon inner circle, much less to systematically trace the growth and development of the singular travesty of Christianity that first saw the light at Fayette, Seneca County, in 1850, under the auspices of Joseph Smith, and to which its founder—cunning visionary as he was—gave the high-sounding name, all American in its empty magniloquence, of "The Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints." The wife of a pioneer Mormon missionary, herself having been engaged in an active European propaganda, and having resided upwards of twenty years in the capital of Brigham Young, Mrs. Stenhouse possessed exceptional qualifications for undertaking such a task. That she has made good use of her opportunities cannot fairly be questioned. Written in clear and vigorous English, seldom lapsing into the solecisms with which the pages of amateur authoresses usually teem, and, though femininely naïve in style, yet refreshingly free from the intrusion of irrelevant matter, this narrative of a life's experience of the creed of Utah tells, with transparent sincerity and candour, a most piteous tale of misdirected zeal and enthusiasm cunningly turned to base account by scheming and unprincipled knaves.

In Zululand with the British throughout the War of 1879. By Charles L. Norris. (Newman.) It is probable that more has been written on the Zulu campaign than on any war of the first importance since the invention

of letters. We have now to notice a further addition to this already too voluminous series. The author of the present work acted as special correspondent to the *Standard* and several colonial prints, and he tells us that he was the first and only officially appointed special correspondent on our entry into Zululand. His book was written in Natal, and its publication delayed by a severe illness. He was with Lord Chelmsford when the disaster of Isandwhana took place, he visited the camp directly afterwards, and carried the first news of the tragedy to Pietermaritzburg. He was also the first of the relieving column to greet Col. Pearson at Ekowe, and was constantly moving backwards and forwards during the whole course of the war. The information which his own observation could not supply he has compiled from official reports and private letters. He is an ardent admirer of both Sir H. Bartle Frere and Lord Chelmsford (to whom the book is dedicated); and though he very justly describes the Zulu War as certainly one of the slowest, most unfortunate and expensive of the many little wars that England has undertaken of late years, he is unable to perceive that some of the shame attaching to this tardiness, cost, and misfortune must be laid at the doors of those who originated, planned, and conducted the campaign. It is evident that Mr. Norris, who had lived some time in Natal before the war began, had imbibed the true colonial feelings and prejudices; and as it does not appear that he has left South Africa since the conclusion of peace, it is no wonder that he has not corrected them. Having said this much, we are glad to add that there is a manly and generous ring through his book, infinitely preferable to an over-critical and carping spirit. It is illustrated with photographs, portraits, plans of the battles, and a useful map.

Mountain and Prairie: a Journey from Victoria to Winnipeg, via Peace River Pass. By the Rev. Daniel Gordon. (Sampson Low.) In May 1879, the Canadian Parliament, having decided that further information should be obtained regarding certain proposed routes for the Canadian Pacific Railway, resolved to send a party of experts to examine the country from Port Simpson on the Pacific, across British Columbia, and through the Rocky Mountains by way of Peace River and Pine River Passes to the Prairies. The writer of this book accompanied the party in their explorations; and he now records his impressions of the country traversed from the Pacific to Winnipeg in clear and vigorous English, giving at the same time much carefully collected information on the resources, actual and potential, of that half of the dominion of Canada which lies between Winnipeg and the Western Sea. The work has the advantage of being illustrated by some maps copied from the most recent published by the Departments of the Canadian Pacific Railway and of the Interior.

The Natural and Moral History of the Indies. By Father Joseph de Acosta. Edited by Clements R. Markham. (Hakluyt Society.) Joseph de Acosta holds the very foremost place among early writers on Spanish America. He had an excellent eye for the physical features of the countries he describes; and, though a Churchman and a Jesuit to boot, he never hesitates to express dissent from the views held by the fathers of his Church, as men "better seen in the studie of Holy Scriptures then in the knowledge of philosophie." A believer in the geocentric theory, although he wrote nearly fifty years after Copernicus' great work had seen the light, and by no means abreast of the knowledge of the most learned of his age, his speculations on the cause of physical phenomena are nevertheless exceedingly curious, and show him to have been a man of an enquiring and

shrewd mind. The edition of his *Natural and Moral History of the Indies*, now presented to the members of the Hakluyt Society, is reprinted from the English translated edition of Edward Grimston, 1604. Mr. Clements R. Markham, the editor, furnishes a well-written and erudite Introduction, and has, moreover, carefully corrected the omissions and occasional blunders made by the translator. The editor's well-known map of the Empire of the Incas is appended.

Primer of the Industrial Geography of the United States. By G. Phillips Bevan. (Swan Sonnenschein and Allen.) This miniature volume forms part of a series of Primers whose object it is "to explain in the simplest language the resources and industries of each country, together with the physical and geographical causes that have led to their existence." A vast mass of information has here been brought together within a narrow compass, and is judiciously discussed.

NOTES AND NEWS.

COL. WILSON and Mr. W. M. Ramsay are at present making an archaeological tour in Phrygia and Kappadokia. At Doghanlu they have made careful drawings of the Phrygian inscriptions, our previous copies of which they have found to be very inaccurate; and they have also taken measurements of the tombs and their ornaments. One of the chief objects of their tour is to examine the Hittite sculptures and inscriptions at Boghaz Keui and Eyuk.

THE Browning Society has got leave from Messrs. Macmillan to reprint Mr. J. T. Nettle-ship's able and eloquent *Essays on the Poetry of Robert Browning*, published in 1868. Mr. Furnivall is compiling a Bibliography of Browning for the society.

BEGINNING with July 7, the *Nation* is issued as the weekly edition of the New York *Evening Post*. At the same time, its size is enlarged and the page is divided into three columns, while the subscription price is reduced. This change, we believe, is due to a change of proprietor. To regret it would be premature; but, for ourselves, we were quite satisfied with the *Nation* in its old form. It was not only the most cultivated of American papers; but it deserved the commendation, which, we believe, Mr. Goldwin Smith applied to it, of being probably the best weekly published anywhere.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND WINDUS will shortly issue *Quips and Quiddities*, compiled by Mr. William Davenport Adams. The work is a selection from the compiler's commonplace book, and will consist of amusing tit-bits from plays, novels, poems, essays, &c., mainly English, with occasional incursions into French and German literature.

MR. E. A. BRAYLEY HODGETT, Librarian of the Civil Engineers' Association, has translated the work of Prof. Storozhenko, of Moscow, on our old dramatist, Robert Greene. The translation will form one of the volumes of the Huth Library, and serve as the Introduction to Greene's prose works.

MESSRS. CASSELL, PETER, GALPIN & Co. have commissioned Mr. Harry Blyth, author of several popular stories, who is now writing a local story for the *Glasgow Evening News*, to write a tale for their provincial series.

MR. WALTER RYE'S Index to the names of places and men in Norfolk is at press. It has 30,000 entries, and will be issued by the Index Society.

THE success of *Punishments in the Olden Time*, by Mr. William Andrews, hon. secretary of

the Hull Literary Club, has induced him to prepare a work entitled *Old Scottish Punishments*. Four thousand copies of *Punishments in the Olden Time* have been sold.

THE London Topographical Society has had a successful reproduction made of the unique copy in the Bodleian of Wyngraerde's—the earliest fine view of London. It comprises seven sheets, of which three will be issued this year.

MESSRS. GRIFFITH AND FARRAN will publish immediately in their series of "Wall Sheets for Teaching Needlework," &c., a new sheet designed by Miss F. Heath, the senior examiner of needlework to the School Board for London. It is an invariable stocking scale, so graduated as to suit any size or any wool. Full diagrams and directions are given on the sheet, and it will be prepared with especial view to the requirements of classes.

MR. C. H. BARNWELL, of Hull, will publish at an early date *The Siege of Hull, and other Poems*, by Mr. Edward Lamplough, a favourably known local poet.

In the first week of August a Free Public Library will be opened at Woodside, Aberdeen—a gift to the place of his birth from Sir John Anderson, LL.D., lately Superintendent of Machinery to the War Department. The collection numbers about 6,000 volumes and pamphlets, and includes a Children's Library. A printed Catalogue has been prepared by A. W. Robertson, M.A., on the dictionary plan of giving author, subject, alternative titles, and cross-references in alphabetical order of heading. The more important works have been analysed, and cross-references made from the subject-matters of chief interest or value. A system of classification has been adopted on the bases of that of Mr. Melvil Dewey, and a short-titled list of the contents of the library in their classified order is added to the Catalogue.

MR. MILLER, one of the attendants in the Reading Room of the British Museum, has in the press a short history of the parish of St. George the Martyr, Holborn, which includes Queen Square, Bloomsbury, Great Ormond Street, &c.

A MEMOIR of the military career of Sir Frederick Roberts, by Mr. C. R. Low, I.N., F.R.G.S., will commence in the August part of *Colburn's United Service Magazine*.

MR. HORACE WEIR has greatly improved the *Phonetic Meteor*, and rendered it perhaps the most attractive of the numerous shorthand magazines.

MR. WALLIS MACKAY's amusing *Piccadilly Peep-Show*, contributed to the pages of *Society*, will shortly be published in book form.

THE University of the City of New York, of which Dr. Howard Crosby is Chancellor, has conferred the degree of D.D. upon the Rev. W. H. S. Aubrey, in recognition of his literary merits, and especially of his *National and Domestic History of England*.

At the forty-seventh anniversary meeting of the Statistical Society, held on June 28, the Report of the council submitted was of a very satisfactory character. It showed that the number of fellows, the income, and the amount of funds invested, had each more than doubled during the past decade. It was also announced that the council are preparing a new edition of the Catalogue of the society's library, which contains a large number of valuable books of reference.

PROF. CHILD, of Harvard, U.S.A., writes to ask if some Irishman who cares for ballads will search for and take down all those versions of Old-English ballads which Irish men and women

in the United States assure him are "as common as prates in the old country." After ten years' trying, the Professor has at last got hold of the smaller of the two Tytler MSS. of the ballads of Mr. Brown of Falkland. It contains nine ballads, and was lately turned out of an old lumber room. The larger MS. contained fifteen ballads, but has not yet been found. Mr. J. F. Campbell has contributed copies of his two versions of *The Two Sisters* to Prof. Child's collection.

THE will of William Newland, of London, in 1425 (which is to be included in Mr. Furnivall's *Early Wills*), suggests some fellow-pilgrims of Chaucer's whom his modern readers have not thought of—namely, the men who for 10s. would walk barefoot to Canterbury to do penance for a dead will-maker's sins. Newland leaves fifty marks to find a vicarial penitent to go for him to Rome and Jerusalem; 10s. for "another for to go fro the Swerd in Fletstrete vnto Caunterbury barefoot;" and 20s. for "anoþer for to ride or go vnto Seynt Michell mount," while a fourth is to have 100s. to go to St. James of Compostella, in Spain.

PROF. CORSEN, of Cornell University, Ithaca, is in London for a short time, on his way to Switzerland with a party of friends. He reports the existence of a three-year-old Browning Club among the professors of the university and their wives. It has met once a fortnight, and has read and discussed Mr. Browning's chief Minor Poems and his *Ring and the Book*.

PROF. CHARLES EDWARD HART, of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, is also in London for some weeks to enquire into the teaching of English in our universities and schools. He has been astonished to find that at Cambridge and Oxford the only English teaching is a few lectures on Anglo-Saxon, which a couple of undergraduates and a score of ladies attend.

WITH reference to a note that appeared in last week's ACADEMY, Dr. Ch. Friederici writes to us that in Saxony (at least in Leipzig) publishers are not obliged to send copies of their works to the public libraries.

THERE is much stir just now in Perugia respecting some valuable old documents, part of the records of the Criminal Court, which, having fallen into the possession of private individuals, had been sold as waste paper. A special meeting of the Town Council has been called to decide on the fate of the rescued treasure.

WE learn from the *Times* that a find of great historical and bibliographical interest, relating to the annals of George Cadrenus, a Greek monk of the eleventh century, has been made at Basel. These annals originally formed part of a collection of Byzantine histories, the oldest MS. copy of which was contained in a volume belonging to the library of Kanas in Paris. The text was, however, very imperfect, a portion being entirely lacking. A short time ago, Herr Giesher, of Basel, acting on a suggestion from Dr. Studemann, the German *savant*, made a search for the missing portions in the university library of Basel, and succeeded in finding nearly all the missing leaves, fourteen in number. These leaves are in the same handwriting as the Kanas MS., and were evidently removed before the acquisition of the volume by the French King. The University of Basel has returned them to the National Library of Kanas, for which graceful act it has received the thanks of the French Academy.

THE absence of international copyright allows the American public to get copies of the Revised Version of the New Testament to suit all tastes. One enterprising journal of Chicago published the whole by telegraph as a *feuilleton*. Nearly every one of the great publishers has issued his own edition. But

though the prices are low, and the printing good, they cannot compete in either respect with the work of the Oxford and Cambridge Presses. But the Americans have a distinct advantage over us in the variety of the editions issued. Messrs. Porter and Coates, of Philadelphia, have brought out a "comparative edition," with the Authorised and Revised texts in parallel columns. And now Messrs. Fords, Howard and Hulbert, of New York, coinciding with a suggestion made in these columns last week by Prof. Dickson, of Glasgow, announce an "American Version" of the Revised New Testament. In this edition, the readings of the American committee will be given throughout in the text, alternate readings in the margin, and the English readings in an Appendix. The editor is Dr. Hitchcock, President of the Union Theological Seminary of New York. This edition, modelled upon the Oxford longprimer octavo, will be published at the price of one dollar; and we apprehend that no copyright would be violated by its introduction into this country.

WE learn from the *Nation* that Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin and Co., of Boston, have begun with the poet Longfellow a series of "Leaflets from Standard Authors"—sheets for the most part printed only on one side, generally illustrated, and adapted to be passed from hand to hand in the school-room as the basis of exercises in reading, grammar, &c.

IN America, as in England, the universities and colleges have just broken up for the summer; and a good deal of discussion about their affairs is now being carried on in the American papers. Among so many institutions—their number is said to be 200—it is inevitable that some scandals should arise; but, even apart from these, we notice a tendency to criticise the entire conception of what academic education should be. The undue predominance in some cases of the ecclesiastical element, the preservation of classical studies, and the option allowed to students to choose their own subjects—these are all comparatively minor points. But when we find the *Nation* complaining of the low status assigned to professors generally as the chief blot upon the American system, we are tempted to think that a reduction in the number of colleges is the one thing needful.

THE "new and revised edition" of Mrs. Cowden Clarke's old "Concordance to Shakspeare," now issuing in parts by Messrs. Bickers, and called the "Concordance to Shakspeare," is only a reprint from the old stereotyped plates, with two fresh pages of "Preface to the new edition," and a list of 122 lines omitted in the old Concordance, and, of course, also in the "new," because this is only the old edition. The Concordance professes on its title-page to be "complete;" but the original Preface—now the second Preface—rightly confesses that the Concordance is *not* complete, even for the poet's dramatic works, as most of the auxiliaries, interjections, conjunctions, &c., are omitted. The truth is that the time has come for a new Concordance to Shakspeare which shall really be a complete one to all his works, his poems, and his part of the *Two Noble Kinsmen*, as well as the rest of his dramas; which shall refer to the numbers of lines as well as those of acts and scenes, shall distinguish the meanings and parts of speech of each catchword, and shall mark with a dagger (†) or otherwise the words and senses in the parts of *Henry VI.*, the *Shrew*, *Timon*, and *Henry VIII.* attributed by the best critics to other authors. We hope that Messrs. Bickers, or some other spirited publishers, will soon undertake this new and really complete "Concordance to Shakspeare," which is greatly wanted by students.

FRENCH JOTTINGS.

On the 6th inst. the five Academies which compose the Institut met together to award the prize of 20,000 frs. (£800) given every second year for the work or discovery most worthy of honour, or most useful to the country, that has been produced during the preceding ten years. This prize, founded in 1859, is awarded on the recommendation of each of the five Academies in turn; and it has been remarked that the recipient is invariably a member of the body that makes the award. This year it was the turn of the Académie française, which chose M. Désiré Nisard, author of the *Histoire de la Littérature française*. This work, it may be mentioned, first appeared in 1844-49, but a new and revised edition has been published within the prescribed period of the past ten years. In 1861, the nominee of the Académie française was Thiers; and in 1871, Guizot. The list of those who have received this highest of French distinctions also includes the names of Wurtz, Paul Bert, Félicien David, Chapus, Oppert, Mariette, and Henri Martin.

THE French have a craze for founding prizes for every conceivable object; and some branch or other of the Institut is usually entrusted with the duty of awarding them. But there is a limit even to the long-suffering of the members of the Institut. The Académie française has just refused a legacy of 200,000 frs., left in trust, to be distributed among "les mères les plus fécondes."

ON the 1st inst. was held the annual general meeting of the Société asiatique, at which M. Renan read his usual Report upon the results of the year in this department of knowledge. The following officers were elected for the coming year:—President, M. Ad. Rénier; vice-presidents, MM. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire and Defremery; secretaries, MM. Renan and Barbier de Maynard.

THE Paris Municipal Council, which is probably the most radical body on the face of the earth, is certainly not sparing of the money of its constituents in the cause of education. Last week we stated that it had passed a resolution to defray one-half of the cost of the reconstruction of the Sorbonne, of which the total amount is estimated at twenty-two million francs (£880,000). We now hear that it has voted the foundation of two new lycées, towards which it will contribute four million francs (£160,000).

IN MM. Brocas and Littré the French Senate has recently lost two members of a class that is scarcely represented at all in either of our Houses of Parliament. But their loss already bids fair to be replaced in kind. On the 7th inst. M. Wurtz, the eminent chemist, was elected almost without opposition as life senator to succeed the late M. Roger du Nord; and M. Bertholot has been selected by the majority to fill the place of M. Dufaure, which will be definitely filled up on Monday next.

AMONG the candidates for the chair in the Académie française left vacant by the death of Littré are MM. Pasteur, Sully-Prudhomme, and François Coppée. It would not be difficult to say which of these would best pronounce the customary eulogium upon his predecessor.

ONE result of the Franco-German War may be seen in the following specimen of literary statistics:—Ahn's *Nouvelle Méthode pratique et facile pour apprendre la Langue allemande* has just reached its hundredth edition. It was first published in 1843, and had passed through twenty-eight editions by 1870. But during the eleven years that have since elapsed, no less than seventy-two editions have been called for, each consisting of several thousand copies.

A NEW edition of M. François Lenormant's *La Grand-Grèce, Paysages et Histoire*, has already been called for, the first edition having been exhausted in a few weeks. We hope to print a review of this book very shortly.

M. ALPHONSE DAUDET's new novel, *Numa Roumestan*, will be published on October 1 next. Applications for the limited edition of numbered copies printed on Dutch paper must be made to the publisher, M. Charpentier, before August 1.

A NEW historical Review, *La Révolution française*, has just been started in Paris under the editorship of M. Auguste Dide, assisted by MM. Carnot, Henri Martin, Eugène Pelletan, Colfavru, Brelay, and Anatole de la Forge. The contents of the first number include articles on the Unity of the French Revolution, by M. Carnot; on the Rural Federations in 1790, and the Fête of July 14, by M. Dide; on Mirabeau, by M. J. Barni; on the Liberty of the Press during the Revolution, by M. A. de la Forge; two inedited documents—a message of Gohier on the 18th Brumaire, and a Session at the Jacobin Club, by Camille Desmoulins; and a reprint of Sieyès' Essay on Privileges. MM. Charavay Frères are the publishers.

M. ALEX. BELJAME, Professeur au Lycée Louis-le-Grand et à l'Ecole libre des Sciences politiques, has submitted the two following theses to the Faculté des Lettres at Paris for his doctor's degree—in Latin, "Quæ e gallicis verbis in anglicam linguam Johannes Dryden introduxerit;" and in French, "Le Public et les Hommes de Lettres en Angleterre au XVIII^e Siècle, 1660-1744, Dryden, Addison, Pope."

UNDER the title of *Notes biographiques sur Leopardi et sa Famille* (Paris: Lemerre), the Countess Teresa Leopardi, sister of the poet, will shortly publish what promises to be a very interesting volume, with an Introduction by M. Aulard, the translator of Leopardi into French.

M. H. WELSCHINGER has just published (Paris: Charavay) an elegant little book, of which only 233 copies have been struck off, upon a well-worn theme. It is entitled *Les Bijoux de Madame Barry*; and it prints certain documents, hitherto unpublished, from the library of the town of Versailles.

A LABORIOUSLY compiled historical essay, full of carefully collected statistics, has been published by A. Legoyt, under the title of *Le Suicide ancien et moderne* (Paris: Drouin).

WE learn from the *Revue Critique* that M. Maurice Tourneux, the joint-editor of the *Œuvres complètes de Diderot* (which was reviewed at the time in the ACADEMY), has just brought out a little volume entitled *Morceaux choisis de Diderot* (Paris: Charavay). The contributions of Diderot to the *Encyclopédie*, and his writings generally on philosophy, politics, and history, are excluded from this collection; but it contains the *Entretien d'un Père avec ses Enfants*, the *Eloge de Richardson*, and the *Réflexions sur Témence*, as well as the *Comptes-rendus des Salons*, to which last M. Tourneux has added short biographical notices of the several artists. M. Tourneux has also nearly ready for publication the sixteenth and last volume of the *Correspondance littéraire, philosophique et critique de Grimm, Diderot, Raynal, Meister*, etc.

FELLOWSHIPS AT OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.

THOUGH we have already referred to the proposed "endowment of research" at Owens College, after the plan that has proved so successful at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, the matter seems both so novel and so important that we quote at full length the regulations that have now been drawn up.

"The council of the Owens College propose, early

in October next, to appoint to five fellowships on the terms and conditions following:—

"1. The appointment will be made by the council, after receiving a report from the senate, not on the results of examination, but after consideration of documentary or other evidence furnished to them.

"2. Application by persons desiring to hold these fellowships must be made, in writing, on or before October 1. In his application the candidate should indicate the course of his previous reading and study, and his general purposes with reference to future work.

"3. The candidate must give evidence of having received a sound and systematic education either in literature or in science, such as the possession of a degree of an English university, or a certificate from the authorities of an English school of medicine or science, of good repute, showing that he has passed through his curriculum with distinction, or, in default thereof, such other evidence as shall be satisfactory to the council that he is qualified to prosecute some special study or investigation in the manner indicated in section 6. Finally, he should produce a satisfactory testimonial of character and conduct, and should give the names of not more than three persons from whom further information may be sought.

"4. In the award of the fellowships regard will be had to the pecuniary circumstances of the candidates.

"5. The value of each fellowship will be £100 for the academical year 1881-82. In case of resignation or other withdrawal from the fellowship, payment will be made for the time during which the fellowship may have been actually held.

"6. Every holder of a fellowship will be expected to devote his time to the prosecution of some special study, with the approval of the council after receiving a report from the senate; and before the close of the year to give evidence of progress by the preparation of a thesis, the delivery of a lecture, the completion of some research, or in some other method. He will study under the direction of the professor of the subject in which he is appointed, and will be required to pay such fees as the council shall in each case determine.

"7. He may be called on by the council, after report from the senate, to render some service to the college, either as an occasional examiner or by giving instruction, in lectures or otherwise, to students in the college—provided always that he shall not, during his tenure of the fellowship, hold any regular or salaried post as assistant lecturer or demonstrator in the college—but he may not engage in teaching elsewhere.

"8. He must reside in Manchester during the academical year.

"9. He may be re-appointed at the end of the session for a second and, in like manner, for a third year.

"10. Candidates are invited to apply for appointment in any one of the following nine departments:—

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|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Classics. | 6. Applied Mathematics |
| 2. English Language and Literature. | (including Engineering). |
| 3. History. | 7. Physics. |
| 4. Philosophy. | 8. Chemistry. |
| 5. Pure Mathematics. | 9. Biology (including Physiology)." |

OBITUARY.

HENRY OCTAVIUS COXE.

THE Rev. H. O. Cox, Bodley's Librarian, died at Oxford on July 10. To his many friends his death was not unexpected, for he had been disabled from active work for some months past by a painful illness. We take the following notice of his life and work from the *Times*:—"Mr. Cox, who was born in the year 1811, was educated at Westminster, and at Worcester College, Oxford, where he was a contemporary of the late Dean of York. He took his B.A. degree in 1833, and entered at once upon work in the MS. department at the library of the British Museum, which had been offered to him while yet an undergraduate. His work at the Museum continued till 1838, in which year he

became one of the sub-librarians of the Bodleian Library. He succeeded the late Dr. Bandinel as head librarian in 1860. Mr. Coxe, besides having a large and miscellaneous knowledge of the literature of books such as a man of so varied and lengthened an experience could hardly fail to possess, was one of the ablest palaeographers of the day. He was sent out by Sir G. C. Lewis on the part of the Government to inspect the libraries in the monasteries of the Levant; and, although his work was cut short by a fever before he could visit Mount Athos or Thessaly, his report on the Greek MSS. yet remaining in the Levant, though it brought to light no new author, finally settled the value and character of the actual remains in the districts visited by him. He was an authority on the date and character of a MS. The story of the detection by him of one of the forgeries palmed by M. Simonides upon the learned world is too well known to need repetition. Mr. Coxe was the editor and author of many works, all bearing on his own department. He edited the *Chronicles of Roger of Wendover* in 1841; the *Metrical Life of Edward the Black Prince*, by Chandos Herald, 1842, and Gower's *Vox Clamantis*, in 1850, as well as a *facsimile* of the Bodleian MS. of the Apocalypse, the three latter works for the Roxburghe Club. He was author of various Catalogues—that of the MSS. of the college libraries, of the Greek MSS. in the Bodleian, and of the Laud and the Canonici collections. Many other Catalogues, as of the Tanner, Row, Anson, and other collections, were edited under his superintendence; but the greatest work achieved under his direction has been the new Catalogue of the Bodleian Library, containing upwards of 720 volumes. With all this literary work, Mr. Coxe combined throughout his life active clerical labours. He was curate in a London district while working at the Museum; and he was in charge of Wytham, near Oxford, whether as curate or rector, for twenty-five years, until the day of his death. He was Oxford select preacher in 1842, and Whitehall preacher in 1868. He was an Honorary Fellow of Worcester and Corpus Christi Colleges, of which latter society he was chaplain till the closing years of his life. But the learning and literary eminence of Mr. Coxe were lost sight of in the geniality and playful kindness of his bearing. Few men had a more gracious and sympathetic cordiality, not only of demeanour, but of act. His friendships ranged through all social degrees, from the prince to the peasant. Every visitor to the Bodleian benefited by his courteous suavity and ready help; and it will be long before his powers of mimicry and humorous story-telling are forgotten by his friends, or his cheery greeting cease to be missed by his acquaintances, young and old. Few men were blessed with so bright and active a temperament; and the exuberance of his energies, which displayed themselves in the saddle and at cover-side, as much as in the recesses of the Bodleian, did not altogether fail him even to the end."

THE sudden death of Mr. Alfred J. Horwood removes from us one who did good work as editor for the Rolls Series of several of the Year-Books of Edward I., and who has lately been employed in the collection of those materials for the Historical MSS. Commission which have thrown so welcome a light on many of the dark places of our history.

WE regret to hear that Mr. Ayres, for more than thirty years the Clerk of the Royal Society of Literature, died on July 9, after a very short but severe illness. Mr. Ayres was seventy-three years of age.

LORD HATHERLEY, who died on July 10 in his eighty-second year, was the author of a book, entitled *Continuity of Scripture*, as de-

clared by the Testimony of our Lord, and of the Evangelists and Apostles, which has passed through several editions.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

IN the current number of the *Contemporary*, Mr. R. S. Poole continues from May his study of "Ancient Egypt in its Comparative Relations." As we are not sure that the title is altogether happy, we may expand the writer's meaning as follows:—Recent discoveries in Egyptology, and still more the ingenuity of such scholars as Mariette and Maspero, Naville and Renouf, have enabled us to reconstruct with a tolerable approach to certainty the religion of Ancient Egypt. It is Mr. Poole's special aim to re-state in popular language the general results that have been ascertained, and then to compare the religion of Egypt with the other religions of the ancient world. Questions of philology, of ethnology, and of history he puts aside for the moment, confining himself to the deepest thoughts of the human mind as the surest touchstone by which to trace prehistoric affinities. In the present article he discusses the Egyptian beliefs as to the state after death, and the Egyptian funeral rites, indicating their analogies in India, Chaldaea, and Greece. Of other articles in the *Contemporary*, we would especially notice Prof. Steadman Aldis' "Notes from a German Village," to which we may pay the rare compliment that it is all too short; and "They were a Great People, Sir," by Col. W. F. Butler. This latter is suggestive in two ways—first, as unfolding a neglected chapter of Irish history; and second, as exhibiting the merits and defects of an exuberant literary style. The following sentence represents a hopeless muddle, probably due to inordinate love of fine writing—an ill-considered imitation of Macaulay:—"The Celtic chiefs received their honours from Richard II. with feelings not altogether unlike those with which some Maharajah in India who traced unbroken descent from Timour, or Mahmoud of Ghizni, might regard the insignia of an order which he held in companionship with Sir Bumble, the Mayor of Modbury."

THE present number of *Mind* shows that the editor takes a large view of the functions of a philosophic journal. The first article of the number, on "The History of the Word 'Mind,'" by Prof. J. Earle, deals with a subject which lies on the confines of philology, and which, nevertheless, is not only of great interest to the student of the history of philosophic ideas, but which requires to be handled in a thoroughly philosophic fashion. The account of the processes of competition and selection by which the word has gradually acquired its present extended meaning is exceedingly interesting. Again, the last article, on "George Eliot's Art," by Mr. J. Sully, discusses a subject which lies on the confines of criticism, and yet opens up problems in the philosophy of art. Mr. Sully aims at accounting for the effects of George Eliot's eminently "homely" art, and for the presence of so much scientific reflection in her work. According to the writer, this last feature is organically connected with the novelist's way of envisaging her subject-matter—that is to say, with her selection of the complexity of character and life for artistic presentment as being that side of familiar and common things which contains the germ of tragic interest. The remaining articles lie within the limits of philosophy as usually understood. Mr. E. Montgomery continues to shadow forth his new metaphysical constructions based on biological conceptions, and supplies, as usual, a pretty stiff bit of reading to those who care for severe intellectual exercise. Prof. Josiah Royce ably criticises from the point of view of idealism the new doctrine of

"things in themselves," put forward by the late Professor Clifford under the name of "Mind-Stuff." The essayist, not without reason, animadverts on a widespread tendency at present among psychologists to discover some underlying substance which shall account for the connexion of psychical and physical phenomena without implying any interaction between them. Prof. Royce seems to us to show conclusively that Clifford's eminently mechanical conception of mind-atoms grouping themselves into complex aggregates involves a radical confusion of the physical and the psychical spheres. The elements are spiritual, *mind-stuff*; and yet the whole process of world formation is only thinkable when we give these elements a material character, regarding them as in space, and interacting according to their positions in space. This criticism, following so closely that of Mr. E. Gurney in the same journal, constitutes a formidable attack on Clifford's hypothesis. Practical philosophy is represented in the present number by an exceedingly readable article on "Efficiency as a Proximate End in Morals," by Mr. J. T. Punnett. The essayist, reasoning on Mr. Spencer's doctrine of evolution, contends that, so long as the process of social development is going on, hedonism cannot be the basis of ethical construction. The article aims at enforcing the following paradox:—

"It is precisely because we see the hedonistic principle destined to govern all our ethical calculations when the present social antagonisms are got rid of, that we may pronounce it *a priori* disqualified for that service so long as the antagonisms survive."

That is to say, to employ Mr. Spencer's distinction, an "absolute" ethic may be hedonistic; a "relative" ethic not so. This view is curiously like and unlike that of Mr. Spencer himself, who thinks that all ethic must be non-hedonistic—that is to say, determined by a reference, not to pleasure, but to organic efficiency, though by this very reference it will necessarily coincide with hedonistic deductions. Indeed, Mr. Spencer would seem to allow more scope for what he thinks an "unscientific" hedonism in the present imperfect social state than in the final perfect state, so that in a sense Mr. Punnett's contention is directly opposed to the teaching of Mr. Spencer.

"THE First Parliament in America" is the title of an extremely interesting paper contributed to this month's *Antiquary* (Elliot Stock) by Mr. W. Noel Sainsbury. Sir George Yeardley was appointed Governor of Virginia in 1618, and in the following year he summoned the first Parliament that ever assembled in the New World. It consisted of twenty-two members, and seems to have been elected and to have conducted itself on the model of the greater institution in the old land. Mr. Sainsbury prints from a list in the Record Office the names of the members. Judging from these names, two at least of the burgesses, Mr. Walter Shelley and Mr. Paulett, must have been of gentle blood; most of the others seem to have been of middle-class families. One Mr. Gourgainy may have been a French Protestant. If not, we should surmise that he came from one of the Channel Islands. Mr. W. P. Phillimore contributes an article which furnishes further proof that Shakspeare had an intimate personal knowledge of Gloucestershire. There is also an interesting article on Melrose Abbey by Mr. D. C. Thomson. It does not, however, as far as we have observed, contain new knowledge; and the statement that an old lady died last year who was "a descendant of a colony of French masons who, after the building of Melrose Abbey, settled in Newstead, about a mile away," causes troubled feelings to us.

What possible evidence can there be for this? Our Scottish brethren have been much maligned if they have preserved their family records with such care that the pedigree of a working-class race can be traced back for at least four hundred years by evidence which a competent genealogist would accept. If proof cannot be given it is a pity the statement has been made, for it will be quoted again and again, and help to swell the turbid stream of fable which tends in the minds of many to make all genealogical enquiries seem absurd waste of time and energy. Mr. A. E. Brae furnishes some useful notes on "Ancient Misconceptions of Intervals of Time." The suggested correction, or rather interpretation, of a passage in Caesar's Commentaries is worthy of serious consideration.

THE *Deutsche Rundschau* for July is almost entirely devoted to continuations. "Goethe as a Botanist," though carefully treated by Herr Cohn, is not a subject of wide interest. We are, however, indebted to Herr Boetticher for a correct version of a charming piece of Greek folk-lore—"Rhodia."

THE *Revista Contemporanea* for June 30 opens with an article on "Journalism in the United States," by Señor Jordano y Morena. The writer asserts that in the States good copied articles are preferred to original ones, as the editors select only the telling sentences and omit superfluities. Interviewing reporting is popular, even with its victims. The stipend of chief editor, in first-class cities (New York excepted), is about £1,000 per annum. Special monthly journals yield little profit; masonic and temperance journals none at all. In the United States journalism is an industry, and is worked accordingly; in Spain, it is used merely as a step to political office. Señor Sanroma concludes his useful discussion on the "Monetary Conference of 1881;" and Ovilo Canales continues his "Studies on Morocco," treating this time of the Revenue and Customs. The natural resources of Morocco are immense; small as the revenue is, through infamous administration, the expenditure is less. The surplus only swells the hoarded treasure of the Sovereign.

In the *Revue historique* for July M. Xénopol finishes his article on "The Dismemberments of Moldavia," which gives the history of the Treaty of Bucharest in 1812, and its effects. The article is of considerable importance with reference to modern political discussions. M. Schlumberger traces the fate of two Norman chiefs who were in the service of the Byzantine Empire in the eleventh century—Hervé and Roussel de Bailleul. M. Schlumberger was put upon their traces by discovering, at Constantinople, their seals, of which he gives impressions. M. de Larrogue publishes from the MS. in the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg some letters of Margaret of France, Duchess of Savoy, addressed to various personages at the Court of France between 1560 and 1574. In bibliography there is a valuable paper by Herr Haupt, giving an account of the recent works published in Germany relative to the history and antiquities of ancient Greece.

THE *Archivio Storico italiano* is chiefly noticeable for the valuable contribution of Signor La Mantia on the "Customs of the Sicilian Cities." He treats of the early charters of Messina, Catania, and Syracuse; and publishes the "Consuetudines" of Syracuse as confirmed in 1318.

THE *Rivista Europea* for July has a thoughtful study by Signor Stioveli on "Nicola Pisano" and his pulpit at Pisa. Signor Bottoni contributes the record of his ascent of Monte Amiata, which would not be without interest for travellers in Italian byways.

NEW ITALIAN BOOKS.

La Nuova Italia ed i Vecchi Zelanti. Del Sac. C. M. Curci. (Firenze: Bencini.) "These are my opinions, therefore I publish them; nevertheless, I bow to the authority of the Church, and submit myself to her will." Such is the attitude of Father Curci, whose new book has created much excitement in Italy, and has already been placed in the Index. The ecclesiastical ban will have no great effect on the circulation of the work; it has called forth many able reviews on the relations of Church and State; but, even if written in an easier style, it could hardly hope for great popularity in so uncontroversial a land. And the general view taken is, that the author is a visionary, and that the Christian, Catholic, national, and democratic party that he desires to establish has very little chance of ever coming into existence. Meanwhile, Father Curci throws the entire blame of the breach 'twixt Pontificate and Monarchy on the "Old Zealots," who will not accept the decrees of Providence, and still dream of the restoration of the temporal power. It was they who caused the errors of the closing years of Pius IX.'s reign; it is they who prevent the present Pope from following his own inspirations. And he does not allow that Leo XIII. is in any way responsible for the abstention from the use of political rights in which the clerical party still persist. It is touching to note the struggle going on in the mind of the ex-Jesuit between love for his country and reverence to his superiors; and it is admirable to see the sincerity with which he acknowledges his change of opinions. Formerly, as editor of the *Civiltà Cattolica* and determined opponent of the national unity, he collected 27,000 signatures to a protest against the Italian entry into Rome. Now, he raises his voice in favour of the State, and is loud in praise of the national army. The loss of the temporal power he considers a benefit to the true interests of the Church. He respectfully counsels the Pope to overthrow the intrigues of the Old Zealots by abandoning the seclusion of the Vatican, accepting the Government grant, and frankly accommodating himself to the new position of things. Father Curci devotes a chapter to the recital of the persecutions to which he has been subjected ever since the appearance of his famous pamphlet—*Il Moderno dissidio tra le Chiese e l'Italia*, and complains that the taint of heresy attached to his name has stopped the sale of his translation of a commentary on the gospels. All his scanty resources have been absorbed by a work bringing him no more profit than waste paper. But such is the fate of reformers who grasp at two stools!

Nanne Gozzadini e Baldassare Cossa poi Giovanni XXIII. Di Giovanni Gozzadini. (Bologna: G. Romagnoli.) Count Giovanni Gozzadini is a learned writer on the history of his native Bologna, and has devoted nearly half-a-century to the study of its records. His present work is an elaborate narrative of the career of his ancestor Nanne Gozzadini, the banker-statesman who played so prominent a part in the wars and tumults of "Bologna la sediziosa" between the years 1378 and 1403. During this period he was employed on no less than seventeen ambassadorial missions, and held in turn most of the chief offices of the State, including that of Gonfalonier of Justice. There are many dramatic incidents in the life of this active patriot, who, after compassing the fall of the Bentivoglio, and restoring the liberty of Bologna with the aid of Visconti's troops, refused the proffered lordship of the city, and returned to his banker's desk. But the republic he had hoped to re-establish was speedily overthrown by the nobles, and the Visconti were proclaimed lords of Bologna. Soon, however,

the cruelty of their rule excited the people to revolt, and Gozzadini called the Church to their aid. Thereupon, the widowed Duchess of Milan made secret terms with Cossa, the Papal Legate, and surrendered Bologna to the Pope. And, although the powerful banker had publicly welcomed the Legate, his downfall was decreed. It would take us too long to relate the strange tangle of conspiracy by which Gozzadini's ruin was accomplished. His position with regard to the Cardinal Legate belongs to the debateable ground of history. Besieged by the Papal forces in his fortress of Cento, he refused surrender as the price of his son's life, and his son was accordingly put to death. Later, by the decision of chosen arbiters, he was forced to yield his castle and fly into exile. His houses were sacked, his enormous possessions confiscated, and he died in poverty at Ferrara in 1407. Count Gozzadini adds a sketch of the subsequent career of his ancestor's rival and persecutor, Cardinal Cossa, afterwards Pope John XXIII., and draws a comparison between the latter's infamy and the undeviating integrity of Nanne Gozzadini. But, with all his accuracy and great learning, the author lacks the true narrative power; his style is often cold and his personages never stand out very distinctly from the crowded canvas.

Francesco Berni. Per Antonio Virgili. Con Documenti inediti. (Florence: Le Monnier.) In some wine-growing districts of North Italy very stout timber crutches are used for the support of very slender vines. Signor Virgili's laborious work is not unlike one of those vine-crutches, and the "poet of laughter" a somewhat slender theme for six hundred octavo pages. Berni himself recounted the chief events of his life in ninety lines of easy verse. Signor Virgili's prose is not easy, his style is diffuse, and, in his anxiety to be exact, he often tries the reader's patience by winding round and round his subject instead of going straight to its core. Yet there is much new and curious information to be gleaned from this mass of material. Berni's life was short; born in 1496, he died by poison in 1535; but, during that period, he was in contact with the chief personages of his time in Italy, and, thanks to his roving disposition and restless love of change, was an eye-witness of some of the chief events of that troublous age. For instance, he lived through the horrors of the sack of Rome, attended the coronation of Charles V. at Bologna, wrote sonnets to Vittoria Colonna, and sang the praises of Michelangelo. For the latter, indeed, he seems to have experienced a genuine affection, that would be strange in one of his dissolute life and frivolous temperament did not all his writings show traces of his power to recognise good while pursuing evil. Signor Virgili is a careful critic, and sifts the testimony regarding certain poems erroneously, he thinks, attributed to Berni, and is keen in detecting allusions to current events in the poet's principal work, the *Rifacimento* of Boiardo's *Orlando Innamorato*. But he has not escaped the snare into which so many biographers fall—he is head-over-ears in love with his subject, rates him above Ariosto, and is sadly, terribly obedient to Berni's own dictum, that, in passing judgment,

"Vuol esser la sentenza ben matura
E da lungo discorso esaminato."

The italics are our own, and are surely justified by the length of this monograph. We must not omit to state that it includes full details of the enmity between Berni and the infamous Aretino, and of the latter's characteristic revenge on his deceased assailant, in the shape of a maimed and garbled edition of Berni's *Orlando*. Being furnished with an excellent Index, Signor Virgili's work will certainly become a standard book of reference on all matters re-

lating to Francesco Berni; and it is only to be regretted that his ponderous manner of dealing with his materials should prevent it from ranking among books to be read for pleasure.

Ritratti Letterari. Di Edmondo de Amicis. (Milan: Treves.) These sketches of French men of letters are full of the writer's old charm. Signor de Amicis is a capital portrait-painter. His breadth of sympathy and ready enthusiasm make him the kindest of critics, and he has the enviable gift of being able to draw out the best points of all with whom he is in contact. Zola himself ceases to be repulsive seen through these rose-coloured spectacles; but the chivalrous Piedmontese gentleman is evidently more at ease in the company of Alphonse Daudet, whose portrait is touched with a loving hand. But the best part of the volume, to our thinking, is the essay on the life and writings of Paul Déroulède, the soldier-poet. It is a theme thoroughly to the writer's taste, and the opening pages on patriotic poetry offer an eloquent tribute to the memories of the fighting minstrels whose songs stirred the youth of Italy to so many noble deeds. The tale of Déroulède's campaigns in the terrible year '70, of his capture, escape from Germany and return to the seat of war, is told in the author's best style, and is thoroughly delightful reading.

THERE are good times coming for the children of Italy. Prof. P. Martini, editor of that flourishing periodical, the *Fanfulla della Domenica*, announces the appearance of an illustrated "weekly" for children, entitled *Giornale de' Bambini*. Signor Martini has collected a large staff of contributors, comprising many of the most distinguished names in Italian light literature, and states that it is high time for Italy to imitate other countries and supply her little ones with the best mental food from the best original sources. Hitherto, as he says, while juvenile libraries abroad were enriched by the contributions of a George Sand, a Wordsworth, a Victor Hugo, a Grimm, a Dickens, and a Hawthorne, the youth of Italy have been starved on trash of the poorest sort. All success to the new enterprise, which started on July 7. It has often occurred to us that one of the chief reasons for the smallness of the reading public in Italy is that so few Italians have known the delight of books in early childhood. Only exceptional children have the courage to attack big, grown-up volumes; the ordinary boy and girl need the bait of easy print and dainty picture. Until the last few years, there was hardly a book, save translations, to be found here that was really amusing for childish readers; and so, naturally enough, to them books meant nothing but dry-as-dust tasks and moral lessons undisguised by sweets.

LINDA VILLARI.

SELECTED BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- ALMAIN, C. Monographie de la Chapelle de Berlaymont. Liège: Claesen. 75 fr.
 ANDRÉ, R. Zur Volkskunde der Juden. Bielefeld: Velhagen. 5 M.
 BRIEFTE ü. die gegenwärtige Lage Russlands. Leipzig: Brockhaus. 2 M. 50 Pf.
 CRELINI, B. La Vie de, écrite par lui-même. Traduction L. Leclanché. Paris: Quantin. 50 fr.
 CHASSAGNIOT, G. L'Instruction publique chez les Grecs, depuis la Prise de Constantinople par les Turcs jusqu'à nos Jours. Paris: Leroux. 25 fr.
 DICKE, E. England and Egypt. Chapman & Hall.
 DUFFIELD, A. J. Don Quixote: his Critics and Commentators. C. Kegan Paul & Co. 3s. 6d.
 DWIGHT, H. O. Turkish Life in War-time. W. H. Allen & Co. 12s.
 HAVARD, H. L'Art et les Artistes hollandais. 4^{me} et dernier fascicule. Paris: Quantin. 10 fr.
 KASISKI, F. W. Beschreibung der vaterländischen Alterthümer im Neustettiner u. Schlocher Kreise. Danzig: Berthing. 2 M. 40 Pf.
 LILLIE, A. Buddha and Early Buddhism. Trübner. 7s. 6d.
 MARCEL, E. La Famille du Baronnet. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 5 fr.
 PABST, C. R. Vorlesungen ü. G. E. Lessing's Nathan. Hrg. v. F. Edinger. Bern: Haller. 4 M.

- PERRET, P. Les Pyrénées Françaises. Paris: Oudin. 10 fr.
 WEBER, M. M. Frhr. v. Die Wasserstrassen Nord-Europas. Leipzig: Engelmann. 10 M.
 WOLFF, J. A. Die St. Nicolai-Pfarrkirche zu Calcar, ihre Kunstermäler u. Künstler archivalisch u. archäologisch bearb. Cöln: Boissérée. 6 M.

THEOLOGY.

- NICHOLSON, E. B. A New Commentary on the Gospel according to Matthew. C. Kegan Paul & Co. 12s.

HISTORY.

- BELLECQUE, A. de. Histoire universelle. 2^{me} Partie. Histoire générale, politique, religieuse et militaire du XIV^e Siècle. T. 18. Paris: Germer Baillière. 7 fr.
 BOINEQUE, J. Rôle de la Fortification dans la dernière Guerre d'Orient. Paris: Dumaine. 7 fr. 50 c.
 DRUFFEL, A. v. Kaiser Karl V. u. die römische Curie 1544-46. 2. Abth. München: Franz. 2 M. 60 Pf.
 FINOT, J. et R. G. G. M. Une Mission militaire en Prusse en 1786. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 3 fr.
 HISTORIA hungarica fontes domestici. Pars I. Scriptores. Vita sanctorum Stephani regis et Emerici ducis, ed. M. Florianus. Leipzig: Brockhaus. 8 M.
 LANGEN, J. Geschichte der römischen Kirche bis zum Pontificat Leo's I. Bonn: Cohen. 15 M.
 LECOCQ, G. La Prise de la Bastille et ses Anniversaires, d'après des Documents inédits. Paris: Charavay. 3 fr. 50 c.
 MEYER, C. Geschichte d. Landes Posen. Posen: Jolowicz. 12 M.
 PERRON, C. Des Origines du premier Duché d'Aquitaine. Paris: Hachette.
 QUELLEN zur Geschichte Siebenbürgens aus sächsischen Archiven. 1. Abth. Rechnungen. 1. Bd. Von c. 1380-1516. Hermannstadt: Michaelis. 6 M.
 WARNER, G. F. Catalogue of the MSS. and Muniments of Alenay's College of God's Gift at Dulwich. Longmans. 15s.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- ARENDT, R. Technik der Experimentalchemie. 1. Bd. Leipzig: Voss. 11 M.
 WARTMANN, B. u. Th. SCHLATTER. Kritische Uebersicht ü. die Gefüßpflanzen der Kantone St. Gallen u. Appenzell. 1. Hft. Eleutheropetalae. St. Gallen: Köppl. 1 M. 80 Pf.
 WATTS'S Dictionary of Chemistry. Vol. VIII. Part 2. Longmans. 50s.

PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- HOFMANN, K. Altburgundische Uebersetzung der Predigten Gregors ü. Ezechiel, aus der Berner Handschrift. München: Franz. 5 M.
 JAHRESBERICHT ü. die Erscheinungen auf dem Gebiete der germanischen Philologie. 2. Jahrg. 1880. Berlin: Calvary. 8 M.
 KATALOG der kaiserl. Universitäts- u. Landesbibliothek in Strassburg. Orientalische Handschriften. 1. Thl. Strassburg: Trübner. 5 M.
 SCHMID, B. Catalogus codicum manuscriptorum in bibliotheca monasterii Cremifanensis ord. S. Bened. asservatorum. Tom. I. Fasc. 3. Linz: Ebenhöch. 1 M. 60 Pf.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CARLYLE AND GENIUS.

London: July 8, 1881.

Whether or no we subscribe for a monument to Carlyle, his true memorial is already erected in the imperishable influence of his work upon mankind. The *Reminiscences* are not Carlyle's main contribution to literature, nor his chief title to fame. Moreover, it appears to some of us that even what he wrote as soliloquies in his moments of pain, bitter sorrow, and lonely old age show no real "want of loyalty to friendship." They give his passing feeling, whether right or wrong, about persons whom he had known, and who had perhaps enjoyed the privilege of serving him in their degree and capacity. When he speaks of these I do not see that he speaks unkindly; but this, of course, is a matter of opinion.

It has come out, indeed, that even he, whose ideal in that respect was so stern, could slightly incline himself in the house of Rimmon, never, surely, for ignoble, but perchance not always for purely impersonal, ends. So far he may have varied from the high stoical standard of absolute self-dependence he set up, though whether above or below it may be fair matter for debate. What then? Supposing he fell short, was he the worse for seeing and declaring to us so forcibly the right way? What I deprecate is the danger of "inflating oneself with some insane delight" at the discovery that men of genius are peccable like men of common talent. Kingsley has told us that genius ought to be particularly moral, on account of its gifts and responsi-

bilities. Such an "ought" he would be a bold man who should deny. Yet is there apt to be a grain of truth in what are termed popular fallacies, and a general feeling prevails that the errors of genius should be leniently regarded. I suppose it is that people have been grateful for the quickening of their own life from such sources, and are accordingly indisposed to enquire too curiously into all the surroundings. And as Eastern nations treat madness reverently, so the isolation of genius may suggest a kindred infirmity in respect of these passing shows we name reality; though, indeed, we may observe, in the brutal behaviour of our rough youths toward some half-witted inhabitant of a village whom God has visited, how such a disposition is too little common with us in the West. Yet, not Shakespeare only, but Plato also has associated "the lunatic, the lover, and the poet." Facts ought, doubtless, to be different; still, it may be profitable to weigh, account for, and admit them rather than always insist on improving the occasion by inveighing against them from our own private platform. Genius is, after all, a "treasure in earthen vessels." It has ever been regarded, from Plato downward, as a being taken possession of, spoken through—as an inspiration. And the peculiar sensibility or receptiveness involved may entail peculiar moral peril.

However, the truth is that a revealer of high ideals is not likely to be a mere "earthen vessel." "God chooses the weak things of the world to confound the wise," but these things are only "weak," and the others only "wise," in appearance, to the superficial judgment of mankind. The treasure of genius must be identified and inwoven with his very inmost individual personality—that hidden self which is indeed divine. What he sees is there, while a peculiar gift has been vouchsafed to him for its expression; though it is not without the mighty co-operation of a more clear-seeing spirit-hierarchy that he speaks. Mrs. Pfeiffer says finely, in the poem which recently appeared in a contemporary, that

"No man's work is greater than his soul."

Nevertheless, the "best" people are often those who have least power of verbally formulating and giving reasons for their goodness; they are not always able pulpiteres exhorting to virtuous living, or expounding casuistry and dogma. And if the prophet is more in the very ground of being than these, still he is specifically utterer, not doer. I do not say he may not combine both functions, or that his influence will not be greater if he does so. But we are in an epoch of division of labour, not of completeness for each nature. One suffers imperfection for the rest. The foot and the hand cannot say to the ear and the eye, "We have no need of you." And the energy each is endowed withal is apparently a fixed quantity, measured out and apportioned to each as he advances. Not endowment of expression only, but variety of experience, often very terrible, with unwonted depth and receptiveness of sensibility, are needed by the revealer; and these are gifts fraught with peril to the possessor, though they be "gifts for men." Is he not used for the world, and too often consumed in the using? There is no finer poem of Mrs. Browning than that about "the great god Pan" and the poor "plucked reed by the river." Says Goethe: "Wo du das Genie erblickst, erblickst du auch die Martyr-Krone." These have the power of apprehending, and singing, or uttering in sounded chord the substance of what a favoured few are. They see Abraham afar off, and Lazarus in his bosom. In the outer court they stand, fired with the perfection of divine Beauty, till their hearts burn within them, and they burst forth in praise, although they themselves, perchance, be far from well

favoured. These may not enter the promised land, though permitted on our behalf to behold it from a mountain.

For the rest, the ideal beheld by Carlyle was not of the loftiest, most delicately lovely Christian type. He lacked faith in, and reverence for, man as one with God; faith in God as righteous Love, pre-eminently manifested in the life, death, and verbal revelation of Jesus Christ. But for that measure of Divine truth so magnificently proclaimed by him let us be thankful, and generous in our judgment.

It is sometimes urged, indeed, that absolute sanity (which in the mouths of those who use the term appears to mean *worldly wisdom*) is characteristic of the highest, though not always of the lower, orders of genius. And we are bidden contrast Marlowe, killed in an alehouse brawl, with Shakspeare, who proved himself a good man of business by the purchase of New Place out of the proceeds of his literary earnings. Indeed, I remember seeing it stated in an eminently respectable journal that this purchase is to be regarded as the impelling motive of Shakspeare's plays. But however this may be (and I do not think it would be profitable to discuss such a proposition), setting aside also the difficulty some of us find in correctly ticketing talents according to their order of merit, I must say that neither Shakspeare, Dante, Beethoven—to take names at random admittedly among the greatest, names of men in whom there was a large measure of the *demonic*—no, nor even Milton himself, give me the notion of perfect propriety, and immaculate respectability. Take the sonnets of Shakspeare, for instance; moreover, we know enough of his life to be aware that he could scarcely have passed a competitive examination in propriety. I think it is Matthew Arnold who remarks that morality is two-thirds of life, but certainly it is not the whole. Some may need, as it would seem, another world than this for pulling themselves well together in, so disorganised are they here, however richly endowed. Nevertheless, of course the problem for every man is how to pull himself well together, until at least he becomes so impersonal that the problem is solved rather for him than by him. Yet more than others genius has seen, or it could not have expressed more. Of Dante, men said, as he passed them in the public ways, all haggard and abstracted, "Behold the man who has been in hell!" How far might such experience adapt him, I wonder, for the punctilio of Can Grande's Court, or for the amenities of light babble among his courtiers? And there was something very Dantesque about our rugged, old Carlyle.

RODEN NOEL.

A NEW CATALOGUE OF THE BODLEIAN MSS. Oxford: July 12, 1881.

The frequenters of the Bodleian Library who have been laid under obligations—and which of them has not?—by the urbanity and cordial intellectual sympathy of the Rev. H. O. Coxe, the late librarian, may well say of him—

"Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus
Tam cari capitis?"

His charming and natural manners, his ready wit, his keen sense of humour, and that spice of Tory causticity with which he knew how to meet reforming schemes that he judged ill-considered or premature, will long live in the tender remembrance of us all. Anyone who recollects the library in Bandinell's time will own that under its late ruler a great and beneficent transformation has been wrought.

But though Mr. Coxe accomplished much, much remains to be done; and I would suggest that a mode of honouring his memory which might be supposed to be specially grateful to

his shade would be to continue and complete the task of making better known to England and mankind the treasures of which he had the custody. Of many collections and sub-collections of MSS., there is no proper catalogue to this day. They are only noticed in the inaccurate Catalogue of all MSS. preserved in England which Bernard compiled two centuries ago.

A single instance will show how deceptive this Catalogue sometimes is. One of the Selden MSS. (No. 53) is described in it (or was till the other day, when a correction was inserted in writing) as containing "Poems of Lydgate." In fact, nearly everything in the volume is by Thomas Occleve; all that it has of Lydgate is the "Dance of Machabre." This fact was known to Thomas Warton, who names the MS. several times in the notes to his *History of Poetry*, and enumerates, though not very accurately, the Occleve poems which it contains. A hundred years have passed since Warton wrote; yet so dead is Oxford to all researches of this kind that the error in Bernard's Catalogue—I mean in the very copy of it which is in daily use in the library—remained uncorrected till a few weeks ago. Surely the University Commission might recommend that, in honour of Mr. Coxe, at least all the classical MSS., and all those written in any European language down to 1500 A.D., should be properly catalogued without delay.

T. ARNOLD.

BISHOP MOUNTAGU'S CHAPLAIN.

Laverton Rectory, Bath: July 12, 1881.

I have just received from a correspondent (Edward Peacock, Esq., of Bottesford Manor, Brigg) the following valuable extract from Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy* (part ii., p. 57), a book of which I have unfortunately no copy:—

"Richard A. M. Miles, Archdeaconry of Suffolk and Prebend of Coleworth in the Church of Chichester. He had been Chaplain to Bishop Mountagu, and was installed Archdeacon December 23, 1640. He was forced beyond the seas by the Rebellion, where he Quitted the communion of the Church of England for that of Rome; in which he died after the year 1660; when I find him deprived of his Prebend of Chichester; but the precise time I know not." [There is a marginal ref. to Wood's *Ath.*, vol. i. p. 578.]

The reference to Wood must be to the 1691 edition, Walker's book having been published in 1714. Probably it corresponds to vol. i. *Fast.* p. 261 of the 1721 edition.

I will add three remarks:—

(1) As Miles was Prebend, so his predecessor Bostock was Canon, of Chichester, of which see Mountagu was Bishop from 1628 to 1638.

(2) The "A. M." in Miles's name may account for Wood's having called him "M. of A." in case he had no such degree.

(3) Walker puts his death *after*, Wood *before*, 1660. Is it possible to determine which is right, and whether he died in England or "beyond the seas"?

J. H. BACKHOUSE.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, July 18, 7.30 p.m. Aristotelian: Election of Officers.
THURSDAY, July 21, 5 p.m. Zoological: Davis Lecture, "Zoological Gardens," by Mr. P. L. Slater.
FRIDAY, July 22, 8 p.m. Quækett: Annual General Meeting.

SCIENCE.

The Ancient Hebrew Inscription discovered at the Pool of Siloam in Jerusalem. By the Rev. A. H. Sayce. (Society of Biblical Archaeology; and Bentley.)

EVERYONE knows Mr. Sayce's inextinguishable enthusiasm for philology, and especially for the discovery and interpretation of inscriptions; and it must have been a compensation to him for his troublesome accident in Cyprus that it brought him unexpectedly to Jerusalem in time to produce the first intelligible copy of the inscription at Siloam. The readers of the ACADEMY doubtless remember the circumstances under which the inscription was discovered; how it was again an accident—the very slight one of a German lad's falling into the water—which led to the letters on the rocky wall of the channel leading into the pool being for the first time observed. The difficulty in making a transcript arose partly from the necessity of sitting in a cramped position in the water, but, above all, from the fact that not only the letters of the inscription, but every accidental scratch and flaw in the stone, were filled with lime. Of course, it was out of the question for a stranger to Phœnician inscriptions to distinguish the letters from the scratches; and hence the visit of Mr. Sayce may well be rejoiced in, as, in spite of some dubious groups of letters, the inscription, as copied by him, is, to some extent, translatable.

The results, it is true, are not of the "sensational" order, like those of the Stone of Mesha. The inscription is simply a record of the cutting of the conduit; this is all it offers (l. 1, "this is the account of the tunnel," reading דבר with a later copy of the inscription), and it is only one who looks below the surface who can estimate the value of the discovery. It is singular that the other half of the tablet in which the letters are engraved should have been left smooth; possibly some further information about the conduit was intended to be inscribed, but for some reason the intention was never carried out. Mr. Sayce, on palaeographical grounds, assigns the inscription to the age of Solomon. But, while admitting the comparatively great antiquity of the characters, we may doubt whether this compels us to assign them to so early an age. Dr. Neubauer has offered a conjecture in Mr. Sayce's pamphlet, which indicates that he ascribes the inscription to the time of Ahaz. Comparing Isa. viii. 6, where the Jews are said to "despise the waters of Shiloah that go softly," he suggests that Ahaz had made a conduit to increase the rapidity of the current of Siloam, while the people ironically said of them that they went but softly. Mr. Sayce does not quote the Talmudic passage which Dr. Neubauer doubtless had in his mind, but it is given by Delitzsch in his Commentary on Isa. viii. 6. Whatever we may think of the learned Doctor's interpretation of Isaiah's words ("Euphrates ibat jam mollior undis" suggests another and a more natural gloss), it is very possible that he is right as to the work of Ahaz and the age of the inscription. Nor is this the only suggestion for which the author

is indebted to Dr. Neubauer. At one of the difficult points in the inscription we meet with the word, or letter-group, בִּירָה. Dr. Neubauer proposes to render this "in Yerah," and to identify this with "the mountain Yahveh-yireh" in Gen. xxii. 14. The conjecture is plausible, for, as Milton reminds us, "Shiloh's brook" flowed "fast by the oracles of God," and more than one translator in ancient as well as modern times has felt that we must read either יְרֵאָה or יִרְאָה in both parts of the verse. Moriah and Moreh (apparently a cognate word) would then be connected with this Yerah (the pointing may be left open), which would, according to analogy, be a secondary divine title (comp. Yeruël). The rendering of the passage in the inscription may, of course, turn out to be moonshine; but, if it leads a few to reconsider the passage in Genesis, it will not have been thrown away. The original view of Mr. Sayce (for he seems now to have adopted Dr. Neubauer's) was that בִּירָה is the *bápis* of Josephus—i.e., the castle at the north-eastern corner of the temple area, near the Virgin's Pool, mentioned in Neh. ii. 8, vii. 2; but we should require very strong evidence to make us accept בִּירָה as a part of the old Hebrew vocabulary.

There are several other very difficult passages in Mr. Sayce's reading and rendering of the inscription; and it is obvious that further study on the spot will be necessary in order to produce a text translatable throughout. Mr. Sayce himself, with his usual candour, inserts a query at three places in his translation; and could he put himself in the position of an outside reader, he would, of course, do so oftener. No skill is required to discover the weak points of the translation; and we are not disparaging the value and interest of his paper in saying this. Who could possibly make sense of some parts of this transcript without a considerable dash of doubtful conjecture? But this does not alter the fact that that which M. Ganneau did for the first great Moabite Stone Mr. Sayce has done for the only too brief inscription of the Pool of Siloam.

T. K. CHEYNE.

Text-book of Systematic Mineralogy. By Hilary Bauerman. (Longmans.)

The title of this work is misleading, for, instead of containing a systematic account of minerals, it turns out to be a text-book of mineral-physics, and is therefore merely introductory to mineralogy as a descriptive science. The subjects treated in this volume fall under four heads—Crystallography, Optical Characters of Crystalline Bodies, General Physical Properties, and Chemical Relations of Minerals. The first two take up three-quarters of the book; and I shall confine my remarks to these subjects, as they are the most important, and the more so as they will amply suffice to test the merit of the work.

The first thing that attracts attention in the opening pages is a laxity of style and ideas not very promising in an elementary treatise. Definition throughout is not Mr. Bauerman's forte; but one is rather astonished to read that the science of mineralogy embraces the whole of inorganic nature, and that minerals are

"the constituents of the earth considered as they occur in nature." Under the definition of the term *species* it is said that the variations in form and composition are subject to known laws. This is new to me; and the list of special works, to which the reader is referred for further information where he might hope to learn something more of this, has been forgotten. The fact is, as far as observations go, just the contrary.

In the development of the various systems of crystallography, the author begins by taking a system of axes, to which he ascribes the necessary symmetry; and he develops, or rather states, the characteristic forms of the systems in a purely empirical way. He seems totally unaware of the progress made in this subject since the publication of the late Prof. W. H. Miller's elegant tract on crystallography, in which it was shown that the various symmetries manifested by crystals are a direct consequence of the law of rational indices, and that it is impossible for a system of planes subject to this law to manifest any other type of symmetry. The development of the systems from this principle, for the establishment of which we are indebted to Prof. Maskelyne, is so much more simple, and gives the student so much firmer a grasp of the subject, that one cannot but regard the process here followed as a backward step. The disadvantage of this method is very apparent in Mr. Bauerman's development of the hemihedrism of the cubic system, where the amount of symmetry retained, and the principle on which the selection of the faces is made, are so obscure that I question whether a beginner could really master them.

The statement of the relations of the axes of symmetry of the hexagonal system is slipshod; and two pages farther on the student will, I expect, be rather taken aback at the statement that the sum of three triangles is equal to zero—a statement made without a single word of explanation. The introduction of this proposition of modern higher geometry is absolutely unnecessary. In fact, had the proposition been stated in its obvious straightforward form, that the area of a triangle is equal to that of the two triangles obtained by drawing a line through its vertex to any point of the base, the author would have avoided an error which is the result of a want of proper attention to the signs of his quantities. The student who is expected to see his way through this piece of geometry ought surely to be fit for the strong meat of the analysis requisite for the complete determination of a crystal. If the author has been unsatisfactory so far, he becomes all but unintelligible in pp. 114 and 115, where he gives the analysis involved in the determination of the element of a tetragonal system. I confess that it was only after some time spent in pondering over his analysis, and with the aid of my knowledge of the methods used by German mineralogists, that I succeeded in guessing his meaning. Here, as elsewhere, Mr. Bauerman has attempted to economise space by the omission of statements necessary to the elucidation of the subject, and affords striking proof that brevity is not in all cases the soul of wit.

In the optical portion, the author is hardly more happy in his statements. He has invented a new proof of the condition for mini-

mum deviation, which is based on a confusion of a particular value of the angle of incidence, when still represented by a general symbol, with the general value of the angle. He ought to have suspected a proof of so simple a nature when he failed to find it in text-books on so old a branch of mathematics, and could not have failed to see the fallacy had he employed a capital letter for the particular value. Again, he uses "plane of incidence" for the plane of separation of two media; he states in p. 236 that the intensities of rays after resolution by a double refracting medium vary "in proportion to the cosines of the azimuths" to principal planes. He ought to have said *the squares of the cosines*. There is an unfortunate slip in the description of a Nicol's prism, and others have attracted my attention which it would be tedious to enumerate.

The book has one good point. It is full of extremely good wood-cuts of crystal forms, on the faces of which the Millerian symbols have been carefully marked. One admires also the candour of mind with which the author, whose training has been based on other methods, has taken up the Millerian crystallography.

A satisfactory text-book on the ground which this volume covers is a great desideratum. Such a text-book should, above all things, be clear and precise, and its processes simple. One much regrets that the present volume is sadly lacking in these essentials, and that the author's shortcomings will render it difficult to put his book into the hands of beginners. Possibly some of the more striking blemishes might be corrected, and the value of the book enhanced, by the introduction into the forthcoming volume of a sheet containing the necessary emendations and corrections. I am sure all workers at the subject will be happy, for such a purpose, to supply Mr. Bauerman with a list of such errors as they have noticed.

W. J. LEWIS.

ORIENTAL PHILOLOGY.

Der Rig Veda, die älteste Literatur der Inder, von Adolf Kaegi (Leipzig: Schulze), is a manual of Vedic literature by the well-known Professor at the Gymnasium of Zürich, and Privat-docent at the university there. It does not contain anything which will be new to those acquainted with Vedic researches; but it is probably the best and most handy manual of the results of these researches now available, either as a book of reference, or as a handbook for beginners. It is much fuller than that part of Prof. Weber's work on Sanskrit literature—the only work lately published in England—which deals with the Rig Veda; and in several important details it gives us later information. A considerable number of passages from the Veda are cited at length in translation; and the work will be also of more especial interest to the student of the comparative study of religious belief from the way in which parallel passages from the Old Testament books have been quoted in the notes. The work deals exclusively with the Vedic hymns, the consideration of the Brāhmanas and Upanishads not being included.

Die Religion der Sikhs; nach den Quellen dargestellt, von Ernest Trumpp (Leipzig: Schulze), is a manual of the Sikh religion, by the best authority on the subject, and it is the only existing handbook on this important

religious movement. The papers by Mr. Rhys Davids in the *Theological Review* for 1878 and by Mr. Macauliffe in the *Calcutta Review* for 1880, though valuable contributions in their way, do not lay claim to any completeness or originality; and the accounts of Nānak's system found in the modern works on the Panjab are derived exclusively from later and less authoritative sources. Prof. Trumpp is probably the only living scholar who can consult the authentic documents in their original tongue; and we are glad to find that he has been induced to publish a popular *résumé* of the results of his researches. In the Preface he states his intention of hereafter publishing a complete dictionary and grammar to the Granth, his version of the first part of which has already been reviewed in these columns. The present work should certainly be translated into English.

THE *Revue de l'Histoire des Religions* for January—April 1881 contains an energetic and eloquent vindication by M. Maurice Vernes of a higher place in the curriculum of our high schools and colleges for that side of universal history which deals with the development of religious beliefs. History at present, he says, is taught in fragments, and deplorably confined almost exclusively to the history of Greece and Rome, and of the native dynasties of each respective country. He advocates the teaching of history more as a whole, and of men in general, rather than of special lands and of the dynasties that have ruled over them. Prof. Barth contributes an important "Bulletin critique des Religions de l'Inde." In a discussion of the comparative mythology of Signor Gubernatis, he points out the disadvantages of the picturesque and amusing, but somewhat *bizarre* and unreliable, nature of the methods followed by that scholar. Prof. Lefmann's *Geschichte des alten Indiens* is appropriately described as containing in what is old a good deal that is already out of date, and in what is new very little that is certain. Prof. Garbe is complimented upon the ability with which he has dealt with complicated details of ritual in his *Āpastamba Śranta Sūtra*; and Dr. Oldenberg's *Vinaya Pitaka* and Mr. Rhys Davids' *Buddhist Birth Stories* receive long and favourable notice. M. Barth subjects, however, to a detailed criticism his views as to the history of those literatures, in which he by no means always agrees with them. After shorter consideration of other lately published works on kindred topics, the author closes with an emphatic approval of the attack which Prof. Tiele, of Leyden, has lately made on the general view of the relation of the Vedas to the previous and subsequent religious literature of India put forth in the Hibbert Lectures of Prof. Max Müller. Prof. Tiele himself contributes a long and careful survey of the religion of the Phœnicians, dealing principally with the legends of their gods, and the attributes ascribed to them. Egyptian ideas are discussed in two articles, the first confined chiefly to the influence exercised in Egypt by religion on art, by M. Georges Perrot (de l'Institut), and the second, a survey of the special work of the late Mariette-Bey, by M. Paul Pierret. There is also, as usual, a complete bibliography of all recent works and articles dealing with the history of religious beliefs throughout the world.

Le Berceau des Aryas, by Father van den Gheyn, of the Society of Jesus (Brussels: Vromant), discusses the various theories that have been advanced as to the original home of the ancestors of the Aryan tribes; and finally concludes that the accepted theory, placing them in the high lands north-west of the Hindu Kush, is the correct one. The view lately put forward by Geiger in support of

Mr. Latham's hypothesis of the European origin of the Aryans is shown to be really without satisfactory evidence, though it has received the approbation of such scholars as Spiegel and Benfey. The whole literature bearing on the subject is quoted and criticised; and the paper closes with a description, as complete as our information will allow, of the geography of the table-land in which the author places the earliest Aryan settlements. The whole discussion is very thorough and critical. But the writer seems to ignore the fact that the Aryans may well have been settled elsewhere before they reached the district in question, and that his arguments only go to prove that they had been there, not that the table-land of the Pamir was the first land which they occupied. He does not notice a very interesting series of articles on the same subject lately published anonymously in *Colborn's Magazine*.

Les Inscriptions de Piyadasi, by Emile Senart (Paris: Imprimerie Nationale), Vol. I., discusses the fourteen Rock Edicts of Asoka. The Girnar text, as the most accurate, is made the basis, being given for each edict in square Pāli characters and also in Roman type. The corresponding versions of Dhāuli, Jaugada, Khāsi, and Kapur di Giri follow in Roman letters. Each of these texts is then submitted to a detailed philological examination. And finally a translation, based on all the texts, follows for each edict. This is the most important work on these celebrated edicts which has yet appeared; and M. Senart has succeeded not only in settling many points hitherto uncertain, but in establishing several new rules in the reading of compound characters which will be available for all further labours. It is quite unnecessary now to insist on the supreme importance of these edicts for the political and religious history, and the right knowledge of the early dialects, of India. The results of previous researches, and more especially of those of Burnouf, Kern, and Bühler, are here for the first time brought together and made available for those who are not specialists; and we trust that this work, to which we hope soon to devote a longer review, will make these invaluable historical documents better known in detail to historians who have hitherto been unable to follow the investigations scattered through various learned Journals. M. Senart promises to complete the work in another volume dealing with Asoka's pillar edicts and the various other inscriptions of like date, and furnished with a complete *Index verborum* to the whole. It was only by such a work as this that Gen. Cunningham's great work, the *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, could be made really beneficial, and we congratulate M. Senart on the successful manner in which he has accomplished his self-imposed task.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

It is expected that Col. Prejevalsky's great work on his Central Asian explorations, to which we lately referred, will be finished towards the end of the year. It is to be published early in 1882; but we do not know whether any arrangements have been made for issuing it in any language besides Russian. Perhaps, however, Mr. Delmar Morgan may be induced to undertake its translation into English.

MR. H. E. CRUDGINGTON, who lately made an adventurous journey along the north bank of the Congo to Stanley Pool, has returned to England to make the necessary arrangements for the establishment of the Baptist Missionary Society's stations on the banks of the great river. One has already been formed near the Isangila Falls, and another is to be established immediately at Mbu, near the Mata

River, also on the north bank. Between Isangila and Mbu the expeditions will travel by water to avoid the country of the troublesome Basundi, and from Mbu they will go to Stanley Pool by land. Mr. Crudgington has brought home with him interesting diaries kept during his recent journey up the river in company with Mr. Bentley, together with a carefully drawn chart of the entire route; and these are to be published shortly.

THE *Times* has received from a correspondent at the mouth of the Ogowé some startling intelligence as to the manner in which the apostle of African civilisation has been making his road along the north bank of the Congo. His white and black followers having all died or deserted, "the only resource left him," according to our contemporary's informant, "was to purchase slaves, which are to be had in large numbers at a low price." Considering the objects for which the International African Association was started, this is hardly edifying; and it is not surprising that the King of the Belgians should have lately sent officers on special missions to the Congo.

THE Intelligence Department of the Indian army is said to be preparing a Gazetteer of Afghanistan, which is to embody the geographical and other fresh information obtained during the late war.

CAPT. GALLIENI has returned to Paris from his expedition to the Upper Niger, and he and his companions are to have a public reception at the Sorbonne from the French Geographical Society at an early date. M. Delacroix, another French traveller, has also just returned from the Malay Peninsula, where he has been engaged in making several journeys of exploration.

IN the course of a recent voyage from São Pedro de Caxoeira up the Purús tributary of the Amazon, in the *Pioneer* steam launch, Lieut. Jones, R.N., whose departure for that region we alluded to not long ago, met the *Colibre* returning from a trading voyage, which had extended almost up to the hitherto unexplored sources of this great river.

A GERMAN naturalist started from Buenos Ayres at the end of April for Patagones, on his way to Lake Nahuel Huapi, to join Gen. Villegas' expedition, to the movements of which we referred last month.

M. SIBIRIAKOFF intends that the *Norden-skiöld* should leave Gothenburg about the 15th inst., to go to the aid of the *Oscar Dickson* and the *Nordland* in the Gulf of Obi. A telegram has been received from Tobolsk announcing the arrival there of five men belonging to the *Oscar Dickson*. They left their vessel on April 23, when all was well on board.

A LETTER from St. John's, Newfoundland, states that the *personnel* of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition arrived there from New York on June 22. They were to start for the Arctic regions on July 4 in the steamer *Proteus*, under the command of Lieut. Greeley; and the first stage in their operations will be the foundation of a polar colony at Disco.

THE July number of Petermann's *Mittheilungen* contains a paper on Count Szechenyi's Journey from Sa-Yang in Yunnan to Bamo in Burma, by Lieut. Kreitner, with a map; a full account of Dr. Junker's excursion to the Mangbattu, or Monbutto, country, likewise with a map; the concluding portion of Dr. Radde's botanical excursion into Aderbeijan, and a paper on the American Polar expeditions of 1881. Dr. Junker's Report will be read with interest. In it he furnishes more ample details than those given hitherto on an excursion which led him south across the Welle to Munza's

old residence, near which he visited the grave of the Italian explorer Miani. He has now gone to the west, into the region only known to us through the very cursory examination effected by Dr. Potagos, the Greek explorer.

THE recent number of the *Geographische Blätter* of the Bremen Geographical Society contains several articles by Dr. Lindeman on recent Arctic explorations, and an account of the Umbilin coal-fields in Sumatra by Dr. Veth. The coal is abundant and of good quality, but before it can compete with English coal in the ports of Eastern Asia a railway will have to be constructed. This would involve an expenditure estimated at between £500,000 and £2,500,000.

PART VI. of Mr. Phillips Bevan's *Statistical Atlas of England, Scotland, and Ireland* (W. and A. K. Johnston) supplies ample information on the shipping and navigation of the United Kingdom. The maps exhibit the principal ports, as well as lighthouses and lightships. Clearly printed figures appended to each name give the number of vessels and fishing-boats belonging to each port, the number of vessels entered and cleared in the foreign, colonial, and coasting trade, and the Customs revenue collected. All these figures refer to 1879.

SCIENCE NOTES.

Geology and Goitre.—Prof. G. A. Lebour, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has lately written an interesting paper "On the Geological Distribution of Endemic Goitre in England." From data collected during the last ten years, he has been enabled to separate those geological formations which are practically free from bronchocele from those which support this disease. It is the limestones of the Carboniferous series, speaking generally, which form the hot-bed of goitre; and Stoney Middleton, on the carboniferous limestone of Derbyshire, has the unhappy distinction of surpassing all other English localities in the prevalence of this malady. It is clear, however, from Mr. Lebour's essay, that it is not the presence of limestone alone which induces the "Derbyshire neck." For in England, as in France, it appears that the rocks on which most cases occur are both calcareous and metalliferous; while the non-goitriciferous places are all seated on soils characterised by the absence of limestone and of metallic impurities, especially of iron-pyrites.

THE fifty-fourth annual meeting of German scientific and medical men (the "British Association" of Germany) will be held this year at Salzburg, between September 18 and 24.

THE *Collectanea Mathematica* to be published immediately in memory of Domenico Chelini, under the editorship of Messrs. Cremona and Beltrami, will include monographs "On a Differential Equation," by Prof. Cayley; "On the Complexes Generated by two Correlative Planes," by Mr. T. A. Hirst; and "De Fractionibus quibusdam continuis," by Prof. H. J. S. Smith; beside contributions from many of the most distinguished mathematicians of the Continent.

AN important contribution to Darwinism is announced from France. Dr. Paul Jacoby, member of the Société d'Anthropologie et d'Ethnologie, has just published (Paris: Germer Baillière) *Études sur la Sélection dans ses Rapports avec l'Hérédité chez l'Homme*.

DR. R. HOERNES, Professor of Geology in the University of Graz, has in the press a criticism of Rudolf Falb's theory of earthquakes, which his publishers politely characterise as "wissenschaftlicher Humbug."

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—(Tuesday, June 28.)

MAJOR-GEN. PITT-RIVERS, F.R.S., President, in the Chair.—The President made some remarks on the great loss that the Institute had sustained, since the last meeting, by the death of Prof. Rolleston. Anthropology was his chief study during the later years of his life, and his communications to this society were frequent and always valuable. To him we are indebted for the only scientific description that exists of crania of the Stone Age in this country—those of Cissbury and the Long Barrows.—Sir H. Bartle Frere, Bart., G.C.B., F.R.S., read a paper on "The Laws affecting the Relations between Civilised and Savage Life, as bearing upon the Dealings of Colonists with Aborigines." The first question that presents itself is whether an uncivilised race can continue to exist as uncivilised in presence of a civilised race, and, if not, under what conditions is such continued existence possible or probable? Sir Bartle Frere commenced by sketching the historical evidence, referring to the results of the Aryan immigration on the aboriginal races of India—the effects of the contact of civilised with uncivilised races in Assyria, Egypt, and Greece, and the treatment of conquered nations by the Romans; he then proceeded to describe the various native tribes inhabiting South Africa, and traced the influence upon them of contact with European civilisation. The conclusions arrived at were:—First, that it is possible for the civilised to destroy by war the savage races—to expel, or repel, or turn them aside in their migrations. Second, that proximity of civilised and savage races has led, or is leading, to the decay and probable extinction of the Bushmen race; but this result is doubtful in the case of the Hottentot races, and is certainly not taking place with regard to the Basuto or Kaffir races. Third, that the changes consequent on proximity of civilised and uncivilised races are approximation to the European type of civilisation. Fourth, that the essentials to such approximation are—(1) a Pax Romana or Anglicana, bringing with it (2) protection of life and property, which involves equality before the law, individual property in land, abolition of slavery, abolition of private rights of making war and of carrying arms without the authority of the supreme ruler; (3) power of local legislation on European principles with a view to secure education in the arts of civilised life, taxation sufficient for State purposes, &c., restrictions on the use of intoxicating substances, as measures essential to the attainment of any one of the preceding objects.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—(Monday, July 4.)

SIR E. COLEBROOKE, BART., M.P., President, in the chair.—A paper was read by M. V. Portman, Esq. (who had lived for a long time in the jungle with the natives, and, indeed, is the only European who has done so), "On the Andaman Islands and the Andamanese," in which he gave an able account of the geographical position of the islands, of the strange savage people inhabiting them, with valuable details as to their social position, referring, at the same time, to what we already knew from the visits of earlier officers or civilians who had been employed there. Mr. Portman illustrated his paper by the exhibition of a large number of objects he had collected there, including bows, arrows, personal ornaments, skulls, &c., &c.

FINE ART.

An Attempt to Discriminate the Styles of Architecture in England from the Conquest to the Reformation; with a Sketch of the Grecian and Roman Orders. By the late Thomas Rickman, F.S.A. Seventh Edition, with Considerable Additions, by John Henry Parker, F.S.A. (Parker & Co.)

RICKMAN'S *Gothic Architecture*, with Mr. Parker's historical additions, is now a stand-

ard book, and, as for several years it has been hard to get, even at much above its published price, a new edition is very welcome. The book and its merits are too well known to need much comment. In the present edition the editor has gone back to Rickman's original lines, confining his attention to the English architecture of the period after the Conquest; and he proposes to devote a separate volume to what is called Anglo-Saxon architecture. This Saxon volume will be looked for with interest, for the subject is one on which much still remains to be learned; and a collection and careful comparison of all known examples, such as we may expect from Mr. Parker, is a thing much wanted. The book now under notice, like the last edition and the one before it, gives Rickman's text as he left it, and much additional matter by the editor, which is of at least equal value with the text itself. Where so many hundreds of examples are cited, it is impossible that errors should not sometimes creep in; but we have noticed very few, and those of not much importance. As yet further editions of the book are likely to be wanted, we mention some which should be corrected.

Women were not excluded from the galilee at Durham, as said on p. 109, but from the whole of the church east of a line which yet remains across the nave and aisles. The galilee, which is at the west end, was in fact specially built for the accommodation of the women.

On p. 143 we find the steeple of Wakefield classed as "Early English." This is an old mistake of Rickman's, arising from the ruinous state of the work, from which all external architectural detail had perished in his time. Those who have studied the building closely now know that the steeple was begun early in the fifteenth century.

On p. 100 Kirkstall Abbey is called Cluniac, and, on 160, Witham, Cistercian; the former being Cistercian and the other Carthusian. These are clearly misprints; and there is another on p. 146, where wooden ceilings are made into modern ceilings, to the great confusion of a sentence.

The "window" filled with tracery figured on p. 193 is a very curious object; but it is really the old entrance to the staircase closed up by one of the pierced tracery panels of the parapet from the destroyed stone rood loft, which, being turned up on end, fits the doorway fairly well, and looks so much at home there that it may well have been taken to have been made for the place.

On p. 259 the cuts of Winchester and Canterbury are accidentally transposed.

In the present edition Mr. Parker has done well to omit the notes on foreign examples, for they encumbered the book without giving enough information to be of any real use. In another edition it might be as well to omit also Rickman's notes on the orders. In the days of utter architectural ignorance in which he wrote—his first edition appeared in 1817—such an introduction to an essay on English architecture was, perhaps, necessary to ward off the charge of heterodoxy. But now it is both useless and out of place.

J. T. MICKLETHWAITE.

ART BOOKS.

MR. HOGARTH has published *Drawings by Japanese Artists*, reproduced and coloured in facsimile by the autotype process. These are a small but well-made selection from the abundant display of Japanese original works visible a year or so ago at the Burlington Fine Arts Club. They are for the most part excellently done, within the limits which the artists have chosen to set themselves, and we admire them much, though even as we look at them we cannot but be conscious of the degree to which Japanese art has been overrated. People have too much forgotten how greatly composition, except indeed for purely decorative purposes, is omitted in Japanese art; and there has been too much disposition to regard the seeming simplicity of Japanese art as the last result of learning, instead of as an adroit avoidance of the betrayal of ignorance. Of course it is often not that, but then it is also often not the other; and it is a little too much the fashion nowadays to see in brilliant sketching a complete end, instead of the preparation for an end. Even of the art of ornament, men will now talk as if the great ornamentists of the Renaissance had never existed. Mr. F. Dillon, who has supplied the "Introductory Remarks" prefixed to the present most agreeable collection of reproductions, reminds us of the habit which obtains in Japanese society of inviting an artist to an At Home that people may see him paint, much as Mr. Corney Grain might be invited to an At Home that people may see him act, or the last famous pianist that people may hear him play. It is difficult to avoid the suggestion, from this and other well-accredited facts, that execution has the greatest part in Japanese art—that conception is of very secondary importance. Of much Dutch art the same might be said, only the execution of which Dutch art is enamoured is an execution which achieves; while the execution of which Japanese art so much consists is an execution that does but deftly indicate. In the present exaggerated estimate of Japanese art, which, adroitly adapted for purely decorative purposes, is about as soulless as the art of Brouwer and of Bega, this fact should be remembered. It will not in the slightest degree interfere with our due appreciation of the spirited rendering of leafage and fruit, of bird and squirrel, which we find in the things before us. Much is executed in monochrome, and that of itself is obviously a limitation. Sometimes colour is pleasantly suggested, or, for decorative purposes, actually realised. As for the method of reproduction employed in the volume before us, it is little short of perfect.

Sir David Wilkie. "The Great Artists" Series. By John W. Mollett. (Sampson Low.) The lives of few English artists are so interesting as that of Wilkie. An artist of original genius, he was also a man of distinct character, who could not only paint, but think. He also could and did record his impressions of men and things, and his diaries and letters are full of human interest and just critical observations. Many of the latter were in advance of his time, and may be instructive at the present moment even unto "aesthetes." He also had many good friends, notably Haydon, and a practised biographer, Allan Cunningham, who furnish plentiful material for after-writers. Mr. Mollett has evidently taken pains not only to consult such obvious authorities, but to search for fresh material; and, though he has unearthed nothing of importance, he has succeeded in producing a very entertaining book.

Velasquez. "The Great Artists" Series. By Edwin Stowe, B.A. (Sampson Low.) This is a readable account of the few facts known about the life of the great Spanish painter, accompanied by a sufficient description of the time in

which he lived, and of the Court of Philip IV. Mr. Stowe has arranged his book well, and has detached his principal figure clearly enough from the background of history and politics in which it is set. He has done his best to make it useful to students, by referring them to other works in which they may find additional information and engravings from the pictures of the artist. We wish we could praise his style, which is full of various affectations.

We have received another packet of Herr Seemann's capital *Bilderbogen*. We have often commended these cheap sheets of pictures to the attention of schools and other institutions where art is taught in England. It is so much more instructive to see a work, even in the roughest reproduction, than merely to read about it, or to listen to descriptions; and in these *Bilderbogen* it is scarcely too much to say that almost every important work of art in architecture, sculpture, and painting, from the earliest time to the latest, is illustrated in one way or another. This is a better way of using up wood-cuts that have served for books on art, of which publishers have often a goodly number, than making them again serve for book illustration, whether they be appropriate or not. The latter process is repeated by some publishers to a very wearying extent.

DR. OTTO SEEMANN's excellent school manual—*The Mythology of the Greeks and Romans*, abridged from his larger work, the *Götter und Heroen der Griechen*—has now reached a second edition, and the writer has utilised the opportunity thus afforded him by bringing the work up to the level of the knowledge of the present day. It includes reference to all the recent discoveries in Greece and Asia Minor, especially to the sculptures from Pergamos now in the Berlin Museum. A new chapter is also added on Aeneas-legends, and the number of wood-cuts is increased.

MEMORIAL TO JOSEPH SEVERN.

EVERYONE who honours the name of Keats, and still more those who enjoyed the opportunity of visiting in his old days Keats' friend, the artist, and former British consul at Rome, Joseph Severn, will be interested to hear that it is proposed to erect a suitable tomb in the Protestant burial-ground at Rome to Severn's memory. After some difficulty, permission has been obtained (through the kind intercession of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville) to remove his remains from the obscure place in the new cemetery, where they have been temporarily deposited, to the old cemetery, where Keats' grave is situated. The intention is to perpetuate more especially the remembrance of Severn as the friend of Keats. The unwearied devotion of the artist to the dying poet is well known through Shelley's Preface to the *Adonais* and Lord Houghton's *Life of Keats*. The new stone over the grave of Severn will be exactly similar to the well-known gravestone of Keats, and the two will stand together, surrounded by one hedge and railing. Behind the graves it is proposed to place a monument or memorial tablet to perpetuate the remembrance of both poet and painter, of whom it may be said that, having been faithful friends in life, "in death they were not divided."

But Joseph Severn, besides being the friend of Keats, has additional claims to be remembered with honour in the city which was his home during half-a-century. In his consular capacity he earned the lasting gratitude of many who benefited by his large-hearted and never-failing benevolence (including many Italian political prisoners and exiles whose restoration to liberty he was mainly instrumental in procuring during the late Pontificate), for which services he received the dis-

tingtion of Officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy from King Victor Emanuel.

He also attained high repute as an artist. When young, he won the gold medal of the Royal Academy for historical painting, with a travelling pension to Rome. He was a yearly exhibitor in the Academy rooms, where many of his pictures—such as the *Crusaders in Sight of Jerusalem*, *The Ancient Mariner*, and *Sicilian Mariners' Hymn*—were hung in places of honour, and some of his works have been recently exhibited among those of the Old Masters at Burlington House.

The idea that the two graves should be similar in design is due to the suggestion of Sir Vincent Eyre, who has furnished an appropriate inscription, with a sketch for the monument, which will be erected by public subscription. Sir Vincent Eyre, Mr. Warrington Wood, and Messrs. Walter and Arthur Severn will superintend the work which has to be done in Rome, and will be present at the ceremony of removal in November next. Subscriptions have already been promised by Mr. Lowell, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Earl of Rosebery, Lord Houghton, Mr. Millais, Mr. W. M. Rossetti, &c., &c.

It is thought that many other friends of Keats and Severn, and many who have felt interest in their respective works and lives, may wish to contribute to this memorial. Such names will be received by Messrs. Cocks and Biddulph, Charing Cross, London, who will be glad to reply to any enquiries; or communications may be addressed to Mr. Walter Severn, 9 Earl's Court Square, South Kensington, S.W.

CATALOGUE OF THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

A NEW and much enlarged edition of the *Historical and Descriptive Catalogue of the National Portrait Gallery* has just been issued. It is edited by the learned Keeper and secretary, Mr. George Scharf, whose stores of knowledge concerning the pictures he guards and loves are here freely poured out. A very tolerable knowledge of English history from the time of the Stuarts could indeed be gained from this Catalogue alone; and, when it is studied in connexion with the portraits themselves, no better way perhaps could be found of interesting uncultivated or young minds in the great men and noted characters of our country's history.

To those who have already an intimate acquaintance with this subject, a walk through the National Portrait Gallery must always afford the most lively delight. It is as if a number of celebrities were stepping out of their biographies and speaking to us. Kings, queens, courtiers, statesmen, authors, duchesses, bishops, actors and actresses, painters and poets, and orange girls—all are equally obliging, though some surprise you by saying something totally different from what you expected of them, while others nod at you familiarly, and give just the greeting you anticipated. But we should not advise anyone, however well read he may be in the memoirs, &c., of the past century, to venture his knowledge too far when taking country cousins for a lesson in English history to the National Portrait Gallery. He will, at all events, find this carefully prepared Catalogue a wonderful refresher to his memory. It furnishes in every case a short biography of the person represented, a description of the picture itself, and, where possible, an account of its previous history. Moreover, besides all this necessary information, there is often added a little story or detail that gives life to the notice, the saying perhaps by which the man is best remembered, the amusing epigram made upon him, or a well-known line of poetry. All this adds a liveli-

ness to this Catalogue that is not to be found in other works of the same kind. Indeed, even taken by itself, without the stimulus of the portraits, it is not dull reading, and its general accuracy makes it worthy of trust as a work of reference.

MARY M. HEATON.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MR. EDWIN LONG was elected a Royal Academician at a general assembly held at Burlington House on the evening of July 13.

A LOAN exhibition of works of art, tapestries, and other objects of interest will be opened, under the patronage of her Majesty, Prince and Princess Christian, and Prince Leopold, at the Albert Institute, Windsor, next Monday, the 18th inst.

THE simple facts about the origin and history of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood are to be related by the most competent authority on the subject, Mr. W. M. Rossetti, in the August number of the *Magazine of Art*.

MR. ROBERT DUNTHORNE, of Vigo Street, announces that Mr. C. P. Slocombe has engaged to etch a plate after the portrait of Major-Gen. Sir Henry Rawlinson by Mr. Frank Holl, A.R.A., now exhibiting at the Royal Academy.

AN autumn exhibition of works in black and white, and of the Scottish Water-Colour Society, will open at Glasgow, on September 6, in the rooms of the Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts.

DR. SCHLIEMANN, who recently received the freedom of the city of Berlin amid much enthusiasm, is now passing through the press an account of the excavations which he conducted last winter at Orkhamenos. The work is handsomely illustrated, and will be published by Brockhaus, of Leipzig.

WE hear from Rome that Signor O. Andreoni is now exhibiting his prize statue of *Giuseppe Mazzini*, about to be erected in Pisa. It is over life-size, and is said to be an excellent portrait of the great Genoese.

ON Monday, July 18, Messrs. Sotheby will sell the collection of specimens of Japanese and Chinese art belonging to Mr. William Mathison, of Liverpool. This choice collection includes a series of Kioto and Satsuma tea-bowls, among which are some of the finest that have come to Europe, several fine old vases and koros, ivory carvings, old Japanese folding books painted on silk, and a specially rare Chinese screen of ancient cloisonné enamel and carved wood.

SIGNOR G. FONTANA, of Rome, is stated to have received a commission from the New South Wales Government for several marble statues which are to be used in the decoration of the public buildings of Sydney.

THE Second Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the Archaeological Institute of America (Cambridge, U.S.: Wilson) contains some interesting letters from Mr. W. J. Stillman respecting ancient sites in Crete. It was hoped that Mr. Stillman might prosecute the work of excavation in that island on behalf of the Institute and under the sanction of the Turkish Government. Considering his antecedents, the Porte can hardly be blamed for refusing him the necessary *firman*; but for the sake of archaeology we must deplore that he was compelled to leave Crete just when he had made a discovery that may possibly yet turn out to be of the first importance. On the site of Gnosso he found the remains of ancient walls, composed of huge blocks of hewn stone, which had been laid bare in the course of recent excavations. These walls are about seven feet high, with narrow passages between, only three feet wide. In several places Mr. Stillman found characters

inscribed upon their surface, of which he reproduces examples, and also gives a plan of the ruins. Upon such slender materials we refrain from forming any opinion; but Mr. Stillman himself is unable "to attribute this work to any other period or any other use than that which would belong to the Labyrinth of Daedalus."

THE *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung* announces that Baron Adolphe de Rothschild, brother of the partners in the banking-house at Paris, has bequeathed to the Louvre his collection of works of art, together with a sum of a million francs for their maintenance.

AT a recent meeting of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, M. Desjardins read a paper upon the date of the well-known basilica of Nîmes. By a slight correction of the inscription, he made out the time of the dedication to be the latter half of the year 139 A.D.

A COMMITTEE has been formed for taking the first steps towards a "restoration" of the Minster of Bern. Oberbaurath von Egle, the architect who is carrying on the extensive work on the Ulm Minster, has been invited to inspect the tower at Bern, and report upon the cost of its completion.

A GRANT of 130,000 frs. has just been asked from the French Chamber by M. Turquet, Under-Secretary of State for Fine Arts, for the purpose of buying the unique collection of Chaldean antiquities made by M. de Sarzec, vice-consul of France at Bassorah. The collection, if purchased, will be arranged in one of the galleries of the Louvre.

AN international exhibition of fine arts is being organised at Vienna, to be held next summer in the grand new Künstlerhaus.

THE *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* has not much of interest this month. The Salon illustrations are neither numerous nor good. The woodcuts, indeed, are for the most part very poor; while the etching by A. Gilbert of Paul Baudry's large showy picture for the ceiling of the Cour de Cassation is careless and weak in execution. The principal article of the number, besides M. Buisson's criticism of the Salon, is on the architecture and sculpture of the Hôtel Carnavalet by M. A. de Montaignon. The relation of optics to aesthetics is again discussed by M. George Guérout in a second article entitled "Du Rôle du Mouvement des Yeux dans les Emotions esthétiques." No doubt this is an interesting subject to analyse, but M. Guérout does not seem to us to have tested it sufficiently to be sure of his results. Leonardo da Vinci was attracted by it, as we see by several of his drawings and notes in the *Trattato* and elsewhere.

THE subject given for the *prix de Rome* in painting this year was "The Anger of Achilles." The competitors have now finished, and their works are being exhibited this week at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. The *prix* will be awarded on the 16th inst.

IN the *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst*, Ivan Lermoloff continues his critical examination of Perugino and Raphael, including also in this number Pinturicchio, who is certainly an allied master, though his works are less likely to be mistaken than those of the delightful Umbrian master and his world-famed pupil. How anyone, indeed, can pretend to distinguish early works by Raphael, painted while under the strong influence of Perugino, from those of Perugino himself, and other painters working in his school, is to us a mystery. The other articles of the number are a continuation of Fabriczy's detailed criticism of French sculpture of the present day; a review of the Salon; and an interesting account of an early German

master, whose name, Gert van Lon, has lately been rescued from oblivion. Dr. Nordhoff appears to have identified several works by this master, whose name figures in several old convent records. Probably, more details will soon be discovered about this hitherto unknown painter.

THE STAGE.

"THE OLD LOVE AND THE NEW" AT THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

THE departure of Mme. Modjeska has given occasion for the revival of a piece the course of which her first appearance in England was somewhat unnecessarily allowed to interrupt. *The Old Love and the New* is at least as strong a drama as any in which Mme. Modjeska succeeded, though it affords no such opportunity for the study of a single character as did *Frou-frou*, in which she failed. And the present performance at the Princess's has, among other advantages, the advantage of affording no opportunity for that display of silly favouritism towards the foreign artist which distinguishes the fashionable or the affected among the Londoners of to-day, while it gives the lie to the lines which André Chenier once wrote of Englishmen, when he declared them

"Du génie étranger détracteurs ridicules,
D'eux mêmes, et d'eux seuls, admirateurs crédules."

We have become since then, only too notably, ridiculous detractors of native art, and credulous admirers of the latest novelty in the mispronunciation of the English tongue.

Now, however, at the Princess's Theatre we are restored to the English language, and to the ways of English society, save for some caricature that is intentional, and some comedy that is well designed. And a story that displays most ingenious construction, and much pleasant fancy and wit, is unfolded before us by a troop of artists chosen, on the whole, with care, and, on the whole (as well as in some cases individually), comparing well with the troop that at either the Paris Gymnase or the Paris Vaudeville would be selected for the performance of such a piece. Of late, we have been too much mistaken in our estimate of the differences between the interpretation of strong dramatic comedy in England and its interpretation even in Paris. I say strong dramatic comedy, because I fully know that the delicate little pieces which seem to be written for France alone can, with an exception only here and there, be acted in France alone. But with three- or four-act plays, of serious interest and gradually gathering emotion, the matter is otherwise. Outside the Théâtre Français there does not exist a single place in Paris in which such pieces are performed either with better regard to the *ensemble* or with greater power in a leading part than is the case in London. The French pieces adapted for, and acted at, the St. James's Theatre lose nothing, as regards the performance, by the change in their surroundings. Not only is Mrs. Kendal at the present moment equal to Mme. Fargueil in her best days or to Hélène Petit as she is now to be seen, but the general level of the performance at the theatre at which Mrs. Kendal appears, and at more than one theatre besides, is as

high as it would be on the Boulevard or at the Odéon. Serious modern comedy we are undoubtedly learning to act—as a whole, I mean, as well as in individual parts; the deficiency is chiefly felt in the secondary personages of the poetical drama. For the one class of piece we have practically a school; we have hardly a school for the other.

The Old Love and the New, as now played at the Princess's, is a fair example—perhaps even an especially favourable one—of what can be done in England with a modern piece of grave interest relieved by novel comedy. It has many parts—many trying parts; and if, in the course of the play, some of the characters are placed in the strong situations in which actors delight, the strength of performance is generally there to do justice to the strong situations. Mr. Wilson Barrett has a fine and very difficult rôle—that of a middle-aged husband who would be jealous if he were weak, but who allows himself no jealousy, and only allows himself regrets, because he is strong. Mr. Barrett is not a highly emotional actor—his tendency is to be a trifle too precise; but his intelligence of a given situation—his care not to overpass the limits proper to it—is like that of some of the best of his French comrades. And, indeed, one of the characteristics of the whole performance at the Princess's is that there are scarcely any sins except those of omission: if what to do has not quite been learnt, what not to do has been carefully remembered, and the playgoer with a high standard is scarcely ever offended. Miss Eastlake now plays Lilian, the young wife; and it is interesting to compare her performance with that of the more practised actress, Miss Amy Roselle, to whom the part was assigned on its first production. Both actresses are of rare merit, but in different lines. As an exponent of strong and violent emotion, Miss Roselle is only excelled by Mrs. Kendal, some of whose largeness and freedom of style, whether in drama or in pure comedy, she has already long possessed. She is an inventive actress of definite value to our stage, though she is capable of making important mistakes, and has more than once had the misfortune to be ill-fitted to the part she was called upon to play. For the expression of strong and violent emotion Miss Eastlake has not enough of the aspect of self-abandonment; whether even her *physique* might not limit her achievements in modern tragedy (and such a part as Lilian's is really modern tragedy) has yet to be shown. At all events, from some cause or other the climax of passion is scarcely reached. The last and most telling note which would rouse to enthusiasm an audience already touched seems hardly forthcoming. But then it is only fair to remember that there are not four actresses in England who possess this power, at present not possessed, or, at all events, not displayed, by Miss Eastlake; and that in parts which are designed to be touching she possesses everything short of this last power, since she brings on to the stage the grace and quietude of the best contemporary manner, and a refinement and tenderness in themselves both unusual and satisfying. Though the actress has been more or less upon the London stage for

several years, the present piece affords her her first great opportunity. She was happy in her *début*, in a little play of Mr. Mortimer's—too short, however, to achieve much notoriety—and less happy in her subsequent identification with purely comic plays and falsely pathetic situations at the Criterion, which is the funny Palais Royal of London. If *The Old Love and the New* keeps its place for a season at the Princess's, this actress will take up definitely, in sight of the public, a position of quite a leading kind. Not to speak of the pathos of the later acts, it is long since anything has been better done than the conclusion of the first, in which Lilian announces with no undue emphasis, but with well-found significance, that change of mind which determines her to accept as a husband, with whatever forebodings, the new love instead of the old.

Mr. Edmund Leathes has been charged with exaggerating the bad qualities of the Comte de Carojac, but he has left the Count faultlessly polite; and perhaps it is not easy to exaggerate the bad qualities of a man who, having begun by making futile love to his friend's wife, ends by revenging himself upon her because her virtue remains intact. The manliness and good feeling of Harold Kenyon, the "old love," are represented sympathetically by Mr. Dacre; Mr. David Fisher gives a true character-sketch in the part of the egotistical father of the sacrificed young woman; and Mr. Allen Thomas conveys reality to the small character of Babbage, the father's more scrupulous partner. There are two more important parts, and in these comedy prevails. Miss Ormsby plays one of them with extreme heartiness and humour. It is, on the part both of writer and actress, a thoroughly healthy sketch of a young woman with a mind unclouded by romance and unseduced by sentiment. She has married an old gentleman, towards whom she behaves in an exhilarating fashion; and so great is her enjoyment of life that nobody's death could permanently depress the bravery of her spirit. The old gentleman himself does die after a while—but very full of years. She has been excessively kind to him, and she comforts herself with an American man of business, as conspicuous for hurry as the artist or the *littérateur* of America is conspicuous for leisure. This enterprising trader proposes to her in the middle of a calculation about Lyons silk goods, and "can spare her another ten minutes" before he keeps an appointment. Mr. Anson sketches for us the good-humoured bustler with admirable adroitness and energy, and with only so much of licence as is fairly allowed to caricature. Thanks, perhaps, to Mr. Alberty, the play is as conspicuous for the freshness of its fun as it is for the reality of its serious interest. It will surely be revived more than once.

FREDERICK WEDMORE.

MUSIC.

Studies in Worship Music. By J. Spencer Curwen. (Curwen and Sons.)

It is well known how great an interest was taken by the late Rev. John Curwen in all matters relating to the development and im-

provement of congregational singing, so that Mr. Spencer Curwen, filial respect apart, was naturally led to inscribe this series of papers to the memory of his father. The first part of the book is historical; and the author has collected together much valuable and interesting information respecting the singing of psalms and hymns in the English Church, and in the various places of worship of the Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, &c. The chapter on Methodist Psalmody is particularly entertaining. Congregational singing, even in these days, would be much more agreeable and effective, and not a whit less devotional, if general attention were paid to the direction quoted from the minutes of the Wesleyan Conference of 1796. It runs thus: *Let no man sing with the women unless he understands the notes, and sings the bass as it is pricked down in the book.* Mr. Curwen gives several quotations from an "Essay on Music" written by the celebrated John Wesley in the *Armenian Magazine* for 1781. Any well-informed musician examining this piece of writing would certainly come to the conclusion that the founder of Methodism knew but little about harmony, still less about counterpoint, and that he was altogether unacquainted with the nature and design of modern music. Our author ingeniously remarks "that a good deal of caprice was no doubt mingled with his judgment."

Mr. Curwen thinks that a plan once adopted by a certain Dr. Root to obtain hearty and ardent psalmody is deserving of a trial. This gentleman once called on a whole congregation in America to sing, "if not the tune before them, then any tune that was familiar to them." The effect, we are told, was not discordant. We are not able, of course, to say how far this statement is true; but there is good reason to fear that, until the English public have become as learned as Bach was in counterpoint—which is the art of combining melodies—a similar essay in this country would result in hideous and most discordant sounds, and the possible gain in heartiness would not atone for the almost certain loss in clearness.

The second part of the book is practical. It contains many excellent hints to organists, and certainly the advice to ordinary players to abstain from extemporising is highly to be commended. He well describes the function of the organ in accompanying voices as subordinate and complementary; and also justly condemns organists who take a "piecemeal view of hymns," instead of reading them "in a broad and connected spirit." He addresses some plain and practical remarks to people "about to have an organ." A chapter is devoted to the difficult question of chanting and pointing. At the commencement, he says that "nothing can be more admirable than the directions which editors of countless Psalters have given to choirs and congregations," and yet immediately afterwards proceeds to find fault with some of these directions. In writing of the style of harmony proper for congregational music, he gives the "Old Hundredth" harmonised according to past, present, and future fashion. The last, he tells us, is a fair caricature of harmonies to be found in recent hymn-tunes; but two passages quoted from published collections, far from proving his statement, only serve to show that his so-called fair caricature is grossly exaggerated.

The third and last part of the book is descriptive. The author here sinks his own opinions, and represents those of the persons whose work he is describing. Some interesting accounts are given of musical services at different churches and chapels in London, and also of the singing at the Jewish Synagogue and the Catholic Apostolic Church, Gordon Square.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

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To-night, PAUL PRY.
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G L O B E T H E A T R E.

A series of morning performances under the direction of Miss HILDA HILTON.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, at 2.30, MELIAC and HALEVY's Comedy-Drama, in five acts, entitled

FROU-FROU,
in which Messrs. Beerbohm-Tree (by permission of Mr. Edgar Bruce), A. B. Forrest, K. Langford, J. L. Shine, R. Stockton, and J. G. Grainger; Madames M. Illington, Minnie Bell, Evelyn (by permission of Messrs. Hare and Kendal), Moore, and Hilda Hilton, will appear.
NOTICE.—Owing to the success of Miss HILDA HILTON in FROU-FROU, the comedy will be played at NIGHT instead of the afternoon, commencing THIS DAY (SATURDAY).
Box-plan now open.

O P E R A C O M I Q U E.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. R. D'OLY CARRE.

To-night, at 8.30, a new Aesthetic Opera, by Messrs. W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, entitled

PATIENCE.
Messrs. George Grossmith, Rutland Barrington, Richard Temple, F. Thornton, and Purward Lell; Madames Leonora Braham, Jessie Bond, Julia Gwynne, Fortescue, and Alice Barrett.
Produced under the personal direction of the Author and Composer. Conductor, Mr. F. Collier.
Preceded, at 8, by
UNCLE SAMUEL,
by ARTHUR LAW and GEORGE GROSSMITH.
Doors open at 7.30.

P R I N C E S S ' S T H E A T R E.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILSON BARRETT.

To-night, at 8, the famous Play in five acts,
THE OLD LOVE AND THE NEW,
by BROOKS HOWARD and JAMES ALBANY, withdrawn at the Court Theatre last season in the height of its success, will be reproduced.
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Messrs. Alice Thomas, Nevine Joone, Calhoun, Layard, and Phipps; Madames Eastlake, M. A. Giffard, Emmeline Grimsby, Maud Clitheroe, Vivian, and Alice Cookes.
Preceded, at 7, by
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